

## RUSSELL R. WATKINS ACCIDENTLY KILLED

Russell R. Watkins of near East Prairie, nephew of William Watkins of this city, was accidentally shot at his home Wednesday of last week and died soon after. It seems that he had been out hunting with a hammerless gun and upon returning laid the gun on the porch forgetting to place the safety catch in position, when a four-year-old child put his hand on the trigger with the result that the load entered his groin and lower part of the stomach with above result. Mr. Watkins was born January 13, 1893. Funeral services were held at the Sikeston Cemetery, Saturday afternoon, January 17. He was a soldier of the World War, having enlisted in Georgia and did service in France.

## DIPHTHERIA CLAIMS A VICTIM

Friday evening at 11:30, the Angel of Death claimed Maxine, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Carr. Death was due to diphtheria after only a few days suffering. The most skilled physicians were constantly in attendance and everything possible was done to save the life of the precious little one. Maxine, who was an only child was in her fifth year and was beloved by everyone. Funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon by Rev. A. H. Barnes, after which the body was tenderly laid to rest in the City Cemetery, there to await the call of Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

## DRY LEADER DENIES WAR ON TOBACCO IS PLANNED

Congressman Upshaw Says \$25,000,000 Fund Will Be Used to Help Prohibition Enforcement.

Washington, January 16.—Denying that the recently opened anti-saloon league campaign for \$25,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to wage a legislative war against tobacco, Representative Upshaw, Democrat, of Georgia, a leader in anti-saloon league councils, declared in a statement that the opponents of prohibition were attempting to divert attention from enforcement of prohibition laws by raising false issues. The proposed fund, he said, would be used to aid enforcement of prohibition laws in the United States and to help wage prohibition campaigns in other countries.

"Until taking a chew of tobacco or smoking a cigar dethrones a man's reason, makes him go home and beat his wife or shoot up the town, there will be no legislative crusade against tobacco," said Representative Upshaw's statement.

SHE FOUND THE MAN SHE WAS DRIVING TO DEATH WAS HER HUSBAND. See the sequel in "The Light of Western Stars," Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

We buy poultry and eggs.—Goodwin & Jean. tf.

## EXTRA SESSIONS OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Two call meetings of the City Council have been held since the last regular meeting. At a meeting held January 9th the matter of granting pool room license to Heisler and Carr and to Jas. Nester, which had been referred to the Board. After arguments for and against the proposition. It was upon motion ordered that the application be denied and the license refused for the reason that the Board does not want pool rooms in the City at all.

The Collectors commission was increased to 4 per cent on collections and the salary of the Clerk increased to \$300 per year, effective after the general election in April.

A Committee was appointed to arrange for the printing and binding of the revised ordinances that have been re-classified.

At the meeting held Tuesday evening, January 13th, a bill, being an ordinance relative to regulating the parking of automobiles on Front and New Madrid Sts. in the business sections was introduced and after the third reading voted upon and passed. Bids were received from the Sikeston Herald and The Sikeston Standard for printing 50 copies of the revised ordinances of the City for 1920. The bid of the Herald at 69c per page, and 45c per book extra for heavy binding, was lowest and best and the Board therefore awarded the contract to the Herald.

The Clerks license fee was increased to 75c effective after the general election in April. Bill 874 known as the Promulgating Ordinance, ratifying the revised ordinances was voted upon, passed and adopted. Upon motion, ordered advanced to Joe Moore, for work revising the City Ordinances.

## LONG COMING FOR CAMPAIGN Champ Clark Not Ready to Announce Plans For Senatorship.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Senator, will depart for St. Louis tomorrow. He plans to make a campaign trip over the State.

Former Speaker Champ Clark was not ready this morning to make public his intentions. It is generally believed by Clark's friends here that he will shortly get into the race for the senatorship.

COULD A GIRL LOVE A MAN WHO FORCES HER TO MARRY HIM? See Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars" for the romantic answer.—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

E. T. Rice and Frank Whitmore of Kansas City, representatives of the W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, were in this city the later part of last week looking after the Kimball interests in connection with the Shankle Music House.

Ham Sandwiches.—The Arcade.

## FRECKLES

A Good Little Bad  
Boy

## FORMER NEW MADRID SHERIFF SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

Delinquency in office and a shortage in funds entrusted to him as sheriff were the charges made against L. A. Tickle of Morehouse, former sheriff of New Madrid County, by a board of state auditors at New Madrid yesterday. The charges were embodied in a report submitted to the clerk of county court of New Madrid County. C. L. Z. Jones. The report showed Tickle to have failed to enter certain reports of certain funds collected and to have failed to keep proper records.

L. A. Tickle (commonly known as "Buck") acquired the office at the last regular election, and resigned under pressure several months ago. Rumors of discrepancies in the sheriff's office during Tickle's incumbency have been current in the county for some time, and an examination of the affairs of the county offices was made by the auditing board at the request of the county court of New Madrid County after a petition signed by citizens of the county had been presented to the county court.

Tickle is reported to have first gotten into difficulties not long after taking office, concerning funds collected by him in connection with cases which came within his province as sheriff. The amount of the shortage found was not revealed, and it is possible that Tickle's failure to file the required reports will cause considerable confusion and seriously impede efforts to straighten out his affairs.

No further steps were taken in the matter yesterday, but it is reported that a warrant is to be issued against the former sheriff.

The auditing board found the books of the other offices in good shape, and submitted favorable comment on them.

A slight discrepancy in the affairs of the office of the county clerk during the incumbency of John Ransburg was reported, but this had been made good by Ransburg's widow before the report was filed. Ransburg died about four months ago. This discrepancy concerned charges for work in making out tax books which Ransburg had not done.

DeLisle of Portageville, the present sheriff, was elected at the special election following Tickle's resignation.

The members of the auditing board who were appointed by the State Auditor were: Rolla Timonds, R. C. Donaldson and Louis D. Hart. The report cost the county \$1500.—Cape Sun

E. E. Hatfield, living west of Kewanee traded 115 acres of land to J. D. Randolph and J. W. Ingram for 307 acres of Cape Girardeau County hill land. Randolph and Ingram then traded the Kewanee land for 80 acres of land near Chaffee.

## GARDNER EXPLAINS \$60,000,000 BOND PLAN

Says State Can Pay Off Principal of Road Debt Within 3 1/2 Years.

Jefferson City, Mo., January 16.—At a banquet given by the State Highway Board here tonight to employees of the department and various men prominently connected with plans for better highways in the state, Governor Gardner explained the plan under which the state can issue \$60,000,000 of bonds for road improvement purposes, and not only pay off the principal and interest within thirty years from the receipts into the road fund, but have a surplus left of \$5,000,000 for maintenance of the highways.

The governor submitted a table which he had prepared and upon which he had spent several days of study. His plan proposes that the first bonds shall be issued in the sum of \$50,000,000 in 1922, and followed by issues of \$10,000,000 each in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 and \$5,000,000, the last issued, in 1928. From 1923 to 1951 he estimates the total receipts into the road fund under the laws as they now exist at \$102,500,000. In all, the state would pay out in principal and interest over the period of thirty years the sum of \$97,500,000 and would have the sum of \$5,000,000 left.

## THIS ROBBER IS READY TO DIE

Broke Into Hardware Store and Selected a Nice, Big Coffin.

Senatobia, Miss., Jan. 16.—With his mind firmly made up that before he died, he would best the profiteers at least once, a burglar broke into the hardware store of R. C. Smith and carried away but one article, a coffin. A description of the burglar in one respect was given the police. Although he was not seen, he was approximately six feet tall, for he selected one of the largest coffins in the establishment. He was evidently a man of good taste, too, for besides selecting a rich upholstered receptacle, motor car tracks leading up to the back door of the hardware store showed the use of a large car.

## INDIANA BREEDER SELLS PRIZE HOG FOR \$35,000

Noblesville, Ind., January 16.—Chief's Best, a spotted Poland-China hog, brought \$35,000 in a sale here this week. The hog belonged to Frank Wise and was purchased by representatives of an Iowa State Breeder's Association.

A sow brought \$8000 at the sale. Forty head which were sold brought a total of \$64,380.

Jelly Roll.—The Arcade.

## OPPOSITION TO REED AS DELEGATE SPREADS

W. R. Hollister, Executive Secretary Of National Committee, Fosters Movement.

Jefferson City, Jan. 16.—Opposition to the election of United States Senator James A. Reed, a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention by the State convention the later part of March or early April, has extended from St. Louis, where it was started at meeting of the Democratic League of St. Louis Tuesday night, to the Democratic organization of the State.

A movement being fostered by W. R. Hollister, executive secretary of the National Committee, proposes not only to defeat Reed for Delegate-at-Large, but if he should be elected a district delegate from the Fifth (Kansas City) district, to have his seat declared vacant and to elect some other person in his place. Chairman Neale of the State Committee refused to make any statement regarding his attitude toward the election of Reed as a delegate, but it is known that Neale was in conference yesterday with Hollister and with members of the State Committee as well as the Democrats not in official position, and that at the conference were discussed means to make certain that Reed should not have a seat in the national convention.

Hollister, who is a Missourian and who is now in Missouri as a representative of the national committee in connection with plans for the Third District Congressional election, does not profess to represent the committee in his opposition to Reed, but it was understood when the national committee met in Washington last week, the report from Missouri that Reed was organizing his friends to election as a delegate was discussed, members of the committee expressed themselves forcibly to the effect that his election should be prevented.

## Community Organization Meetings

The Scott County Farm Bureau will hold community organization meetings next week at the following places:

Monday night, January 26, New Hamburg

Tuesday night, January 27, Miner Switch School House.

Wednesday night, January 28, Morley.

All farmers in these communities are cordially invited to attend these meetings. The farm problems of the eight communities will be discussed as well as measures for solving same. The community will be organized under the Farm Bureau plan and community officers elected.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year.

## ALBERT HALL COOK TO QUIT LOUNGE LIZZARD

Belle Henry, the dusky cook at Albert Hall, whose culinary efforts are highly appreciated by the boys attending the Teachers' College, who live at the hall, has thrown her hat into the ring.

She has declared for another Emancipation Day. In other words, she is preparing to start suit for divorce from John Henry, now a resident of Sikeston, and described by her as a lounge lizzard.

The couple were married at New Madrid in 1905 and separated in 1912. That is, they gave up housekeeping, but Belle's cooking is so good that Henry "just has to" come back once in a while for a sample. But Belle has decided that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and while she is not saying a word, it is hinted that Belle may marry again and this time the lucky man will be one who will stay put.

He will, also, contribute to the family exchequer, as Belle is tired of cooking for a flock of hungry students and turning her earnings over to what she calls a "triflin', no-account man."—Cape Sun.

John Henry was interviewed by the editor of The Standard and says he is much grieved to hear that Mrs. John Henry is dissatisfied with him as a husband, but that everybody in Sikeston cannot be millionaires and as the ivories have not always been kind to him, he may have, at times, been direct in furnishing her with the fine clothes that she graces so well, but if she will only give him further time, he expects to be able to provide for her in a manner befitting her position, as he has now a responsible position in a high-class tansorial parlor and is doing fine.

## STRIKERS SET FIRE TO WHEAT STACKS WITH GLASSES IN SUN

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.—Explaining the mysterious manner in which wheat stacks have been burned in Cordoba, dispatches from that province say that the agrarian strikers are using magnifying glasses to set the stacks on fire. The glasses are placed in position during the night, the dispatches assert, and, catching the rays of the sun in the daytime, produce combustion.

Incendiarism in Cordoba and Buenos Aires provinces continues.

Letters received Thursday from the hunters, who are in Mississippi state that they are now having excellent luck in spite of the continued rains. Chas. Tanner and Ben Hahn have each killed a deer. They are now using a two room shack for sleeping quarters, as it was too damp to sleep in the tents. There are two large fire places in the shack and the warmth and glow from the fire in the evening is greatly appreciated. No one has yet mentioned any thing about coming home.

Thompson's colt, you may remember swam the river to get a drink, and gained a wide reputation as a fool. But how about the thousands of Americans who are crossing the Florida Straits for the same reasons?—Post Dispatch.

We Will Call For Your Clothes If You Will Call Phone 127.

## MACHINE WORKS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

Sikeston has now an industry, the Hahs Machine Works, owned and operated by J. O. Hahs, that is without question, the best to be found in Southeast Missouri and, when other machinery recently purchased from the U. S. Government and now in transit, is installed, will be the best and most complete in equipment of any machine shop in the State. All of the machinery now in use is of the most modern type and the greater part of it has been bought from the Government. Mr. Hahs force now consists of four experienced mechanics, who working early and late and aided by many labor saving devices, are over-run with work. The force will be considerably increased within a few weeks in order to take care of the spring rush of business. The machinery is run by electric motors and gasoline engines. In order to handle the heavy work with ease, the shop is equipped with floor cranes, overhead cranes, hoists, jacks, etc., there are large furnaces, air hammers, lathes, planers, grinding machines, electric drills and of every sort that are to be found in a first-class machine shop. One particular device that deserves special mentions is a machine, made by Mr. Hahs, for acetylene welding. The most satisfactory results are obtained by the use of this welding machine.

Mr. Hahs came to Sikeston from Dexter, where for five years he was engaged in machine and auto repair work. When Mr. Hahs became anxious to locate in Sikeston, he sold the business in Dexter for some \$14000.

## HARDEN HOPES U. S. SENATE WILL GIVE WAY TO WILSON

Europe Needs Help, and League Without America Is Unthinkable German Leader Asserts.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—"I still hope that the United States Senate will give way," said Maximilian Harden, one of the few Germans who still believe in President Wilson. He stated this on learning from the Post-Dispatch correspondent that President Wilson had refused any compromise on America's participation in the league of nations and wished to refer the whole subject to the American people, being willing to make the question either a dead issue or a very live issue in the next presidential election.

Such opposite extremes as Harden and Count Zu Reventlow agree, along with other Germans, regardless of politics, in wanting America in the league, if there is to be any league at all. Zu Reventlow said today: "The league of nations without America is no league. It would be a mere plunderbund, dominated by England. If we must sell out to somebody, America at least will not exploit or enslave us politically."

We are in receipt of "Christmas Greetings," a booklet issued at this season by Mr. A. J. Matthews, of Sikeston. It is brimful of sage sayings, aspiring aphorisms and else that is sound, such as may be expected to be culled and kept by a practical man of Mr. Matthews' type who has carved his way to fortune by dint of persevering efforts, and one who has enriched his section by his labors as he himself has grown in affluence.—Dexter Statesman.



## Dr. HOYD, Chicago Optometrist Room 2, Regal Hotel, 119 Front St., Sikeston, Mo.

Registered under Illinois State Optical Law, will by request give the people of Sikeston the opportunity of professional eye correction of all errors of the eye by compound lenses in prisms and cylinder lenses for headaches, granulated eye lids, pain back of eye ball, stigmatism, myopia, hyperopia, crossed eyes for children between 5 to 12 years old, near sight and squint. I am maker of all lenses to fit each case. I use the genuine crystal glass only. My Zylonite Frames, Shur-On and Finger Clip Mounting in 10-12 karat are the highest recommended goods placed on the Optical Profession by S. Q. Loyd Mfg. Co., of The American Ophthalmic Optical concern, recommended best goods now on the market. I fully recommend the Kryptok and Biviso two double vision crystal lenses for near and far off seeing for older people, does away with the old style cemented pieces and bifocals that become loosened and gather dirt. These new double lenses have no seam or hump on them. Now is the time to get your work done by the man that is expert on the eye for 37 years at your home. No railroad fare to pay, no risk with a peddler, jeweler or fake or a would-be optician. All work guaranteed done to the point. Get in line. Inquire for my headquarters at Palace Cafe. Leave your names there. Quick and sure service. DR. HOYD—GRADUATE OPTOMETRIST—CHICAGO

## In a Wild Moment

Gene Stewart boasted he'd marry the first girl who came into town.

That is the start of Zane Grey's red-blooded, gripping story,

## "THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS"

A TRIUMPH FOR

## DUSTIN FARNUM

Direction United Picture Theatres of America, Inc.

See It Early—You'll Want To See It Twice

## MALONE THEATRE

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Admission 28c and 17c, War Tax included



# SIKESTON STANDARD

CHAS. L. BLANTON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.

ENTERED at the Postoffice at Skeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE  
ADVERTISING RATES AND JOB PRINTING PRICES ON APPLICATION  
TELEPHONE NO. 137

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott county that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.



## The Passing of Judge Parsons

The Standard announces the death of Geo. B. Parsons, which occurred at the home of Richard McGilvary on Moore Avenue at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. This is a hard task for the editor, as it is like writing of the death of a father or older brother. One of the first men we became acquainted with after moving to Skeston was Judge Parsons. Both being Democrats of the old school, both having lived and labored in Washington City, both being plain spoken, there existed a strong friendship that made us feel kindly the one toward the other.

Judge Parsons was born on a farm near Eldorado, Ill., June 3, 1853, later moved to Shawneetown, Ill., where for a number of years he practiced law and edited a newspaper. He was later a clerk in the postoffice of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. After serving several years in this capacity, he returned to Shawneetown and was elected to the legislature, being one of the 101 Democratic members who made such a fight for and elected Palmer to the United States Senate. Again he was called to Washington City and made journal clerk of the House and for accurate and painstaking work, was given a watch by the Congress of the United States, suitably engraved. He was twice nominated by the Democrats for State Auditor of Illinois and made two active campaigns of the State. In his younger days he was a powerful and forceful speaker, and even in later years, though impaired in health, he could and did make some of the best patriotic talks we have ever heard. For a number of years he was police judge and city attorney of Skeston and made a splendid officer. Judge Parsons has not been in good health for a long time and his condition grew so bad that he was taken to a hospital in Cairo and from there to a hospital in East St. Louis, where he remained for three months, or until he was pronounced able to return home some three weeks ago. In his absence his business affairs were laid aside and when he attempted to take up his duties, he overtaxed his strength and was again forced to take to his bed, from which he never arose. Friday he grew weaker and on Saturday he sank rapidly, and the physician advised that the family be called as the end was near. G. Penn Parsons and Mrs. Thos. E. Duffy arrived soon after he died, but Mrs. Ed Kendall was present when he breathed his last. Some ten or more years ago, Judge Parsons joined the Baptist Church in this city at a revival meeting and was a true Christian to the day of his death. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Baptist Church, Rev. S. P. Britte officiating. The Masonic lodge in a body acted as an escort and took charge of the body at the church and laid it to rest in the Skeston Cemetery.

All over the United States the agitation for increased pay for school teachers is being carried on by those interested in better education. In Skeston few, if any, of our present corps of efficient teachers will apply for another term unless there be some radical changes made, especially in the matter of pay. We have 26 teachers employed and the average pay is a trifle over \$3.25 per day for the nine months term, which is much less than that paid for day labor where the party can neither read or write. With the already shortage of finances, the condition faces us to provide a teacher and building for the negro children, who are here and demand and are entitled to a school. How the money is to be found is a question for the school board to pass on. In the meantime it may not be unwise to say that but two courses are open to raise more money. One by raising materially the assessed valuation of all property, or the forcing of those who are hiding notes, bonds, etc., to give them in.

After the show visit The Bijou. We have all kinds of Hot Drinks. We solicit your patronage and will endeavor to give you the best that money can buy.

The County Court has agreed to pay the claims of F. M. Sikes, C. D. Matthews and G. B. Hunter, for ground condemned as a right-of-way on Kingshighway north of Skeston, to straighten the road from the corner of the Sam Marshall home to the corner at C. F. McMullin's farm, known as Freeman's Landing, and the road near the old Mason homestead that goes into the present road at Klug's Hill. This will greatly shorten the distance besides saving time on several very short turns. The Court will pay the damage of \$3650, if any funds are available, out of the general road fund, but under the law cannot use any of the State or Federal aid money to secure a right-of-way notwithstanding it would save a great deal of the fund by making the road straight. Just as soon as the weather settles sufficiently a large force will be put on the job and Contractor Madden will work both north and south from Benton that he may make up for lost time caused by bad fall and winter weather. The gravel for south end from Benton will be taken from a pit above Commerce and shipped by rail to convenient switches that will enable the contractor to make short hauls.

The Board of Aldermen will be asked to call for bids for the improvements of several streets at its next regular meeting. Petitions were circulated Saturday afternoon to pave Kingshighway to Tanner Street, North Street from Kingshighway to New Madrid streets, Tanner street from New Madrid to Moore Avenue and Ranney Avenue from Parkland addition to East Malone Avenue. It is believed that this mileage will be sufficient to induce a bidder for the work. The same kind of material that is used on North New Madrid street will be used. The Standard is informed that many of the large suburbs of several large cities are using 30-foot concrete streets leaving a wide parkage on each side, between curb and walk that is placed to grass and where water connections can be made without digging up the hard surfaced street. If it becomes necessary to dig across the street a tunnel under the paving can be made without a breakage in the surface. By using a 30-foot street, the cost of paving is much less. If this improvement is authorized, it will open Ranney Avenue to East Malone and give another crossing to the Missouri Pacific tracks. This crossing is now closed when the chart of the city show that is a regular authorized crossing. Petitions for other streets may be presented at the meeting, but the above-mentioned ones are already signed almost unanimously. Let the good work proceed.

It used to be said that if only the Chinamen could be persuaded to add one inch to the length of their shirts, the cotton mills of England would double their profits, and one had visions of English commercial travelers touring China in a great endeavor to bring about this happy result. Now comes a much more ambitious proposal, that if all of China's 400,000,000 people could afford to buy only one suit of cotton clothes a year, 100,000 additional looms would be needed to manufacture the required cloth. As China has only 7000 looms, such an extension of wardrobes would immediately benefit England, with its 1,000,000 looms which are now operating to clothe the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge Decker and son returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Paducah, Ky., Thursday evening.

C. C. Buchanan returned Friday from a visit to his father at Eddyville, Ill. He reports the prospect for wheat in that section of Illinois as being very slim.

HE WAGERED HE'D MARRY THE FIRST GIRL THAT BLEW INTO TOWN. She was pretty and Gene went ahead. See the sequel to the wager. See Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

## Important Provisions of Dry Law Every Person Should Know.

After Friday, January 16:

1. Persons may possess their own private stocks of liquor for the use of themselves, their families and invited guests.

2. Carrying of flasks in the pocket, or keeping liquor in the office or place of business will be unlawful.

3. Residents of clubs, hotels and boarding houses may have a private stock, to be kept in their room or exclusive locker; cannot be consumed in dining room or clubrooms, but only in their rooms.

4. Owners of two private residences may by special permit remove their stock of liquors from one house to the other. There seems no similar provision for those who must remove from one residence to another.

5. Manufacture of cider which contains one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol is barred, except for conversion into vinegar.

6. Hotels, restaurants and saloons with liquor on hand must report the kinds and amounts of each by January 27 to Prohibition Director. But no liquor, according to revenue officials, can be legally removed from any saloon, hotel, etc., after the constitutional prohibition act becomes effective on Saturday next. All stocks in hand on that date are to be held until disposition thereof is made under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Collector, acting in conjunction with the Prohibition Commissioner.

7. The possession of unreported liquor, except private stock, February 1, is made prima facie evidence of law violation, and the liquor may be seized and the place where held declared a common nuisance.

8. The home brewing of beer is barred.

9. The liquor in storage warehouses or elsewhere may be sold upon issuance of a permit and the filing of a bond for nonbeverage purposes.

10. Places where liquor is kept or sold may be abated by injunction and the property sold under lien to pay costs and fines.

11. Search warrants may be issued to search any building for liquor except a private residence.

12. Patients who obtain prescriptions for liquor can get but one pint in ten days. The prescription when once filled must be canceled.

13. The name "beer," "porter" and "ale" are barred on soft drinks manufactured.

14. Persons selling liquor to an intoxicated man are liable for any depredations he may commit against persons and property.

## Daniels Says "Fear of Foreign Vote" Shaped Fate of Treaty.

New York, Jan. 16.—Charging that "hyphenated and un-American influences" have dominated the Senate in its consideration of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant, Secretary Daniels last night at the Holland Society dinner here declared the nation faces the danger of having the fate of the covenant decided, not upon considerations of merit, but thru "fear of a foreign control in the vote." Daniels asserted that reappearance of "hyphenated politics" when the league covenant was laid before the Senate was the first time "this snake has crawled out of its hole since the armistice was signed."

"It did not emerge," the Secretary continued, "until it was coaxed out by men and who wave the flag, sing America and whisper to supposed disloyal Americans: 'Vote by race and language; keep organized as hyphens, and you can hold the balance of power in American politics.'"

"When the President returned from Paris with the treaty of peace and the debate began, it required only a few days to perceive that it was not to be discussed solely on its merits, but from the standpoint of whether it would please the German-Americans, the Irish-Americans, the Italian-Americans, the British-Americans and others of foreign descent whose votes, supposed to be influenced by Old World concerns, are desired by political manipulators next November."

Call 127 For Cleaning and Pressing. "THREE TO ONE—SO THE ODDS WAS EVEN." Get this thrilling fight in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation. HIDE WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

## The Joust on London Bridge.

London Bridge once was the scene of a "joust." There on St. George's day in 1398, in the presence of King Richard II and his court, Sir David DeLindsay, Earl of Crawford, and Lord Wells met in one of those knightly duels which were in that time considered the proper form for settling disputes.

Tournaments and jousts for several centuries had been the national sports of Europe. In Germany each section held its tournaments. France saw its nobility meet on fields where its king sat as a spectator. The tournament and the joust were quite different things.

The tournament saw companies of from five to a dozen knights ranged against each other. There were regular rules and judges to see that these were observed. Man and horse were inspected before the "battle" began. The plan of each contestant was to unhorse the other, but this must be done by a blow from a blunt lance received full from in front. A side blow that threw the opponent was considered a victory for the knight thrown as it showed bad horsemanship on the part of the other.

The knight who sought to fasten himself to a saddle and thus prevent being thrown was deprived of knight-hood. Horsemanship counted as much as use of weapons. Daggers were not permitted on the field. Swords must be without points.

The knight was permitted to wear an outer garment over his armor and this lent a gay appearance to the contending forces. If one side unhorsed five of six men it won, but if only threw were unhorsed on one side there was no victory.

The joust, on the other hand, virtually was a duel and when the two knights met on London Bridge it was to be a fight to the death. The dispute that led to this combat was as to whether Scots or English were the best knights. Sir David had a safe conduct to London and return if he proved the victor. The agreement for the contest had been drawn up in legal form and attested before the King.

"They agree to run certain courses on horse back with spears sharp ground for life," it read.

The knights appeared in full armor and mounted on war horses. The horse was more important than the armor for the animal must be as skilled as the rider to meet the shock of the other steed.

"They ran together with the fierceness of mortal hate," the narrative states. "Though they attained (met fair with lances striking shields) both kept their saddles. Lord David kept his seat with such remarkable firmness that a cry went up that he was 'locked in his saddle.'"

To disprove this he leaped from his steed, ran around the animal, and vaulted again to its back. This brought a long cheer from the beholders.

Mr. Glancy  
of  
**The MARQUETTE**  
18th St. and Washington Ave.  
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your  
Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:

Room with Private Bath	One Person	\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons:		\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath,		\$1 and \$1.50

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Scott county, Missouri, December 16th, 1919, made returnable to March term of said court 1920, to the sheriff of said Scott county, directed and to me delivered, in favor of Reece G. Allen, collector of revenue, plaintiff, and against Sallie A. Hammond, defendant.

I have seized and levied upon all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the above named defendant, Sallie A. Hammond, of in and to the following described real estate situate lying and being in the said county of Scott, State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots 11 and 12 in block 14, Cotton Belt addition to the town of Graysboro, Mo.

And I will on, Tuesday, March 9, 1920, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the town of Benton in said Scott county, Missouri, and during the session of the circuit court of said Scott county, Missouri, at its March term, 1920, aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Sallie A. Hammond, of in and to satisfy said execution and costs.

F. K. SNEED, Sheriff,  
Scott County, Missouri.

## GIVE UP THEIR TROUSERS.

Turkish Women Adopt the American One-Piece Style Dress.

Trousers are being discarded by Turkish women and girls in favor of the American one-piece dress.

Miss Elsie Tanner of New York, Y. W. C. A. worker with the American relief Mission in the near East, is authority for the statement, Miss Tanner is one of the directors of a home for Armenian girls who have been rescued from Turkish harems in Tarpoor, Turkey.

After the girls have been in the rescue home for one month they are given cloth enough for a dress. Miss Tanner has reported to the Y. W. C. A. headquarters in New York that recently seventy-five girls were given cloth for a dress and for underclothes and that they were all busy sewing. A tailor had been found to cut out the dresses from an American pattern for a one-piece dress. These will be worn in place of the Turkish trousers of variegated hue now worn by the women.

The women in these homes range from 14 to 35 years of age, Miss Tanner says. They came originally from the villages and many of them have been brides of Turkish soldiers, while others have been servants and have worked very hard.—K. C. Star.

The Dempster Furniture Co. will buy your used Furniture, Rugs, Ranges, Heating Stoves or exchange new for old. Call 66.



THE WORLD'S best music is sung or played for you by the world's greatest artists if you have a

# Victrola

in your home. Come in and hear your favorites.

The Victor Shop  
DERRIS THE DRUGGIST  
Sikeston, Mo.

## FOR STRAINED HONEY

Call on the Cash Grocery. Is extracted and put up in 10-pound pails.

WILLIAM PRESTON, ST. MARYS, MO.

Rural Route 1, Box 44.

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DEVELOPING AND FINISHING

Our specialties: Portraits, Farm Views and Home Portraits of the better class. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Phone: Five-One-Three. Two doors east Marshall Hotel.

## What You Should Know

ABOUT "THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS"

It is DUSTIN FARNUM'S Big United super-picture.

It is A MAGNIFICENT picturization of ZANE GREY'S thrilling romance of the South Western Border.

It is ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best and biggest work this great screen favorite has ever filmed.

It is impressive, thrilling, picturesque, rich in human interest. Its grandeur of scenery is a positive delight.

It is directed by Charles Swickard, with screen version by Roy Clements.

It is a story that holds from start to finish. An out-of-the-ordinary big six-reel feature with real action in an artistic atmosphere.

It is CLEAN and will please ALL CLASSES of picture patrons.

## Malone Theatre, Wednesday Night

Admission 17c and 28c, War Tax Included

## MR. JOHN ALBRITTON

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Has joined our force and from now on you will find him with us to serve your needs and desires.

FREE EMBALMING AND FUNERAL CHAPEL

## Dempster Undertaking Co.

Phone Day 17

Phone Night 111



Phone 110

Phone 110

## ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that on or about February first we will open an exclusive grocery store in the Beck building that is being erected on Front street, known as Harper's Grocery. We hope to share in a liberal amount of your patronage, which we will highly appreciate.

G. R. Harper H. S. Harper

Phone 110

Phone 110

## THREE MEN FLEE FROM BENTON JAIL

## Overpower Janitor As He Enters To Feed Prisoners

Benton, Jan. 19.—Three more prisoners left Scott county jail at 5 p. m. yesterday. One of them was in the trio who escaped from the jail a few weeks ago and was recaptured at Rockview. His name is Shaw and he was sent to the county jail on a burglary charge from Sikeston. Another man who escaped yesterday afternoon was named Wilburn.

When the janitor, Henry Grant, entered the jail to give the prisoners their supper about 5 o'clock one of the men threw a sack over his head, after which they took the keys from him, shoved him into a cell and then made their escape from the front door, running into the woods near town.

Another prisoner, Headrick, charged with burglary at Fomfelt, refused to escape, saying he is innocent of the charge against him and that he will prove it at his coming trial.

He told county officials who came to investigate the matter that he had overheard the plotting of the three men who escaped. According to his tale, it was the plan to overpower the janitor, escape to Rockview and catch a Cotton Belt train to Arkansas.

They chose yesterday because of the absence of Sheriff Sneed from the county seat, figuring it would give them a better opportunity to escape before pursuit could be organized.—Cape Missourian.

## Oldest Tune In The World.

Asked to name the oldest tune in the world, few persons could give the correct answer. It is that to which is sung the words "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the air, which can be traced in distant Asia and Africa, as well as in most European countries, has an interesting history.

Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is supposed to have been learned from the ancient Babylonians by the Egyptians, who popularized it in Africa and Asia Minor. Arabs still sing it.

The Crusaders caught the tune from their Saracen enemies, and sung it under the walls of Jerusalem. The air was ultimately carried into Europe, where it survived, in various forms, among the folksongs of the different nations.

The words were sung to the old, popular air, whose lilting rhythm lent itself to the swing of the twenty-two verses.

Napoleon himself, thought a hater of music, never mounted his charger to go into action without singing a few bars of the ancient melody.

The air is still popular in France, as it is in England and America, but few of the doughboys, Tommies and

poilus humming in chorus can have suspected the varied history of the simple tune.

## QUIET THE SEA WITH AIR.

## American's Invention Protects Ships Lying in Harbor.

An interesting device intended for such purposes as protecting a small port where the cost of permanent works would be prohibitive or for warding off heavy seas from a vessel lying along an exposed pier, recently has been perfected.

Known as the Brasher air screen, it is the invention of Philip Brasher, an American government engineer. It consists in laying a line of perforated pipes on the bod of the sea. These pipes are connected to an air compressor and when a gale springs up compressed air is driven through them. The bubbles as they rise to the surface form a screen behind which it is said that a vessel can lie safely, even though a heavy sea may be running a few hundred yards away. The device was first used for the protection of a pier, four thousand feet long, at El Segundo, in California. In the winter after this pier was built, half of it was washed away, and its owners were contemplating the abandonment of the station when the air screen was installed, with satisfactory results.

## Water Trees Of Sudan.

How the natives of the Kordofan and Nubia Mountains, of the Sudan, store their water supply in the remarkable Tebeldi, Baoba or Adansonia digitata trees, is explained by Capt. E. Galway Warren, in the Wide World Magazine.

The trunks of these trees, which attain huge proportions, sometimes being 18 feet in diameter for a distance of over 20 feet, where the branches begin, are hollow. A hole is cut in the tree near the top of the straight trunk and a native hollows out the interior, until a mere shell a few inches thick remains. Then a basin is formed in the earth near its base, which fills during the rainy season. This water is stored in the trunk of the tree, and remains sweet for long periods. Even after two years only a slight discoloration was noted in the water.

Natives sell water from these storehouses to travelers. Tenants rent the trees with their lands and store the family water supply in them. Nobody knows how old the trees are, although they are reputed to be many centuries old.

From the bark of the trees the natives make rope for binding camel loads, building homes, etc. The tree yields nuts of a bitter taste, not unlike almonds, which are ground into a flour. The nut shells are used as snuff boxes.

Hot Cocoa at The Arcade.

## Sister of Cape Woman Located John McCormack

John McCormack, the famous tenor, who appears in recital at St. Louis on January 29, owes his rise to fame to a sister of Mrs. J. A. Rigdon, 250 North Louisiana, wife of the proprietor of the new Rigdon Laundry. The sister, Mrs. E. J. O'Neil, died about eight years ago at her home in Bridgeport, Conn. Before her marriage she was Essie Quaid and was known on two continents as a contralto opera singer. The story of her discovery of McCormack reads like fiction.

About twenty years ago McCormack lived in a little hamlet in Ireland. He was gifted with a wonderful voice. On summer evenings he would be the center of a group of gay Irish lads and colleens who crowded about to listen enraptured while he sang to them quaint folk-songs and melodies familiar to the locality in which they lived.

Unlearned as were these young people in music, they could not help but feel the wonder of his voice as he poured forth his soul in melody, un mindful of his audience.

One day Mrs. O'Neil, a great contralto singer, visited the hamlet. She was on a tour of Ireland. The singer was told of the Irish lad, and she sought him. She persuaded him to sing for her, and so deeply was she impressed that she straightway took him in charge.

The lad was provided with the services of great English and Irish directors and teachers. His rise was rapid, and today he is one of the most famous of the world's tenors.

Mrs. Rigdon and her sister, Mrs. O'Neil, were born in Limerick, Ireland. In early life Mrs. O'Neil gave promise as a singer, and after studying at the London Conservatory of Music under several masters she went on tour. She gained fame rapidly, and traveled through both Europe and America.

At the time she met McCormack Mrs. O'Neil was Essie Quaid, but a short time later she married Mr. O'Neil, who was also a native of Limerick. Mr. O'Neil had come to America and had engaged in the rubber industry at Bridgeport, Conn. It was while both were visiting relatives in their old home that they were married. They came to Bridgeport to reside.

It was shortly before her death that McCormack paid his first visit to America, and on landing he sought out his benefactor to express to her his gratitude.

Mrs. Rigdon will visit St. Louis while the singer is there, and hopes to meet him.—Cape Sun.

A number of interested parties will meet at the Hotel Marshall Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock to discuss a Community building and to devise ways and means of raising a building fund. A mass meeting of citizens of the City will be called at an early date.

## PERSONAL NEWS

## Of Town and Country

It's good coal if it's Energy.

Cecil Reed made a business trip to Matthews Friday.

Use Energy, the coal with a reputation.

Arthur Barrett visited in Portageville Sunday.

Energy, Washed Nut, more heat, less ash, no clinkers.

Levi Cook made a business trip to St. Louis this week.

Mrs. Ada Vaughn is visiting relatives and friends in Oran.

Miss Sue Spence of Morehouse spent Saturday in Sikeston.

W. H. Sikes was in Kewanee on business Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ada Byrum of Charleston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed Albright.

Mrs. D. E. Grojean of Dexter visited last week end with relatives in this city.

R. B. Stout of Blythesville is in our city on business of great importance (?)

A 9½ pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hovis January 15.

Mrs. Ella Old of Commerce spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Emma Kendall.

Judge J. C. Lescher, who has been quite ill for several days, is reported slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Dover and babe arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives and friends.

A little son arrived Sunday morning of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover.

Mrs. P. D. Quinn of Chicago spent last week end in this city, the guest of Miss Emma Roush.

Brisket Beef 10 cents per pound or three pounds for a quarter. Phone 24—Walpole Packing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hahs and little daughter left Sunday for a visit with relatives in Daisy, Missouri.

Mrs. R. W. Finley and daughter, Miss Rita, of Chaffee, were guests of Mrs. Tom Malone Sunday.

Lloyd Whittaker of Cape Girardeau was in Sikeston Friday evening to attend the basketball games.

Mr. and Mrs. "Chilli" Davis of Blytheville, Ark., are guests of the former's brother, Pat Davis and family.

Alfred Sikes, Porter and Ed Kendall returned Monday night from the Hunter's camp in Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Stubble Clover Hay. This hay will not slobber your stock.—Birch Moll, Sikeston, Mo. Phone 233J

Mrs. Lizzie Edmiston returned Wednesday from a visit with her sons, Huber and Grover Edmiston at Kennett.

The young ladies are making elaborate plans for a Leap Year dance to be given sometime the latter part of the month.

Mrs. G. W. went to Cairo Monday to meet Mr. Dempster and Robert, who were returning from a brief visit in Illinois.

J. A. Hess and daughter, Miss Helen have just closed a deal with W. S. Smith for his interests in the O. K. Drug Store.

L. W. Pope, of Poplar Bluff, assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Co., was in this city on business Thursday.

Mrs. G. A. Dempster went to Cairo Monday to meet Mr. Dempster and Robert, who were returning from a brief visit in Illinois.

R. B. Stout, Miss Hazel Stubbs and Miss Amy Allen were guests of Herman Henry at 6 o'clock dinner at the Hotel Marshall Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Wyatt returned Monday to her home in Essex after a visit here with her son and daughter, Mr. Clarence Wyatt and Mrs. Roy Johnson.

Louis Carl, the little son of L. C. Erdman, is reported recovering rapidly from the injuries he received when struck by an automobile some few days ago.

Dr. Tonelli, Dr. McClure, Beechy Walpole, Miss Camille Klein, Miss Lora Stoner, and Miss Irene Hollister were guests of Mrs. Milton Haas at 12 o'clock luncheon Sunday.

We are glad to report that G. W. Arterburn is recovering nicely from the injuries received last week, when he was kicked by a mule. It is now thought that it will be possible to bring him home the middle of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Galeener of Vienna, Ill., left Saturday afternoon for a brief visit with relatives in Arizona and California.

The Poultry Association will meet Wednesday night at 7 o'clock in the office room of W. A. Goodpasture. All who are interested in poultry raising are requested to attend this meeting. Many matters of importance to the birds will come up for discussion.

Miss Bunnie Clark and Miss Carrie Albright spent the week end with homefolks. Both young ladies are attending school in Cape Girardeau. Miss Clark is a student at the Business College and Miss Albright, a student at the Teachers College.

Plans are being made by John G. Russell to move the house on North Kingshighway known as the Uncle Bob Randol house, to a lot in the western part of town. A modern brick building will then be erected on the Kingshighway lot by the Russell-Whitener Company, which they will occupy themselves.

John G. Russell, of the Russell-Whitener Implement Co., has sold his home on North St., to Mrs. Ella Old of Commerce, who expects to move here in the near future. Mr. Russell expects to build a home on the lot north of the Clay Stubbs home, facing the park. The present plans are for a stucco bungalow.

Howard Morrison has purchased from Geo. B. Ferris of Grand Rapids, Mich., a pen of 8 pullets and 1 cockerel of Single Comb White Leghorns. These birds are expected to arrive in Sikeston any day. Mr. Ferris has a great laying strain of Leghorns and Howard hopes to establish this strain in Southeast Missouri.

Judge Heisserer of Oran was in Sikeston on business Friday afternoon. He says he is not a candidate for reelection, but the voters of the First District should draft him for the ensuing years, as he is just now getting to be a real value to the citizenship of the county. He is a man of good business qualifications and should be elected for another term without opposition in the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stone of this City took their seven years old son, James Jr., to Cairo Monday morning, where he will undergo an operation at St. Mary's Infirmary for obstruction of the bowels. The little fellow has suffered intensely since Friday of last week and his condition is considered quite serious by the attending physician. The trouble was caused by the continued eating of paraffine wax.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tanner returned Saturday morning from St. Louis. Mr. Tanner's eyes are very much improved by the treatment received from a specialist in the city.

The recent sleet storm played havoc with telephone and telegraph wires everywhere, but Bloomfield seems to have been crippled just a bit worse than most places. A force of Sikeston linemen were called upon to assist in the work of repairing damaged wires.

The case of Campbell and Davis against Linus Moll, which has been tried three times and finally tried in the Springfield Court of Appeals in Poplar Bluff, has been reversed and remanded and will likely be tried again in the New Madrid County Court. This was over some \$200 worth of straw, which was burned in New Madrid county. The costs in the case amounts to something in the neighborhood of \$200. M. G. Gresham and J. Val Baker, represented the plaintiff and R. E. Bailey, the defendant.

An incubator, 30,000 egg capacity has been received in Cape Girardeau and placed in the old Houck building which will be known now as the "Chickery." The incubator is owned by V. H. Drumm, who expects to hatch out 30,000 fluffy chickens each month. Eight varieties of chicks will be hatched, white and brown Leghorns, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. The hatching will begin about February 15th and will be kept up until June 15.

In the fall, hatching will start again.

Since the local W. C. T. U. has pledged the sum of \$1000 for the Community building fund, the president has appointed 10 members of the Union, who will serve as Captains, each Captain will, in turn, enlist the help of ten ladies as workers on her team. Each team is to raise \$100. A meeting has been called for 3:00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Maude Stubbs, to complete all arrangements and start the movement to raise the amount pledged. The Captains chosen are: Mrs. Irene Applegate, Mrs. Etta McMillin, Mrs. Belle Morrison, Mrs. Lillie Young, Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, Mrs. Earle Hollingsworth, Mrs. Lena Galeener, Mrs. Lillian Miller, Mrs. Ella Law and Miss Marjorie Smith.

## Allies Demand the Kaiser

Paris, January 18.—The Supreme Council's note to the Dutch Government, asking that the former German Emperor be given up to the allies under article 27 of the Versailles treaty, for trial, points out that if the former Emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German Government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls the "synical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostages, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war," and declares: "For all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break or permit others to break the most sacred rules of human conscience."

"The powers cannot conceive," it adds "that the Netherlands would regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility weighing the ex-Emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations, so far as she is able to prosecute, or at least not impede, the punishment of crimes committed."

The note points out that it is the duty of the powers to insure execution of article 227 without entering into argument, because "it is not a question of public accusation having through-out a legal character, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees such as have hitherto been unknown in public law."

It concludes by expressing the conviction that Holland, one of the first to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe.

## NEW KRAUT

Farmers Supply Co.

Men's two and three piece cordoroy suits at prices less than others are asking.—Pinnel Store Co.

Try our hot drinks. We have lots of different kinds. Hot chocolate, Tomato Bouillon, Beef Bouillon, Chicken Bouillon, Oyster Bouillon, Clam Bouillon. You will like our hot chocolate.—The Bijou.

Quite a delegation of prominent farmers of Southeast Missouri together with the Farm Agents and Farm Bureau officers left Sunday to spend Farmers Week in Columbia. We were unable to obtain a complete list of each county's representatives, about 10 going from Cape County, DeWolfe, the Farm Agent and some 15 men from Mississippi, Mr. Langston from Butler County, County Agent Hensley, W. S. Edwards, Alf Stepp and Renner Bros. from New Madrid County, J. H. McFarland, W. A. Crockett and Nelson Rankin from Pemiscot, J. C. Kline, Mr. Parker, Frank McMillin, W. H. Crutchfield, E. J. Maloney, S. E. Newhouse, L. F. Weaver and W. G. Smith from Stoddard, and A. I. Foard, J. N. Stinson, Wade Norrid, W. S. Way, and Jesse Nolan of Scott County.

Sikeston won the honors in the High school debate at Malden Friday night, by a vote of 2 to 1. Sikeston High was represented by Paul Denman and Dallas Beauchamp, who had the negative side of the question, "Should the Government own and control the Merchant Marine." While our excellent debating team was winning honors, away from home, the two basketball teams were also winning honors. A double-header basketball game was played. Each game was hard fought and Sikeston High was victor in both. The game between the girls of Morehouse and Sikeston resulted in a score of 18-0. This was the first game of the season for the Sikeston girls and the seventh game for the girls of Morehouse. The game between the boys of Malden and boys of Sikeston, was won by Sikeston, 57-0.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. West, who recently moved here from Hartford, Ark., are now living on Greer Avenue in the house formerly occupied by John Miller. Mr. West was here in the early Fall and purchased a farm, near Minner Switch, from J. L. Tanner and also leased one of the corner store rooms in the new Beck Building, which he will occupy with a complete and entirely new line of general merchandise, shoes, and men's ready-to-wear. The Wests come to our city recommended as experienced business people and progressive citizens, who are actively interested in every movement that is for the betterment of the community. Mr. West will go next week to the markets to buy his line of goods and expects to be ready for business about the first of March. For the present at least, the business he now owns in Hartford will be retained just as it is.

## All Day Meeting of W. C. T. U.

Friday, January 16th, Sikeston's local W. C. T. U., held an all day Praise Service, in celebration of National Constitutional Prohibition. The meeting was held at the Methodist Church and opened with the usual devotionals. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Clark, Mo., State President of the W. C. T. U. was an honored guest at this meeting. It was Mrs. Burger who organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Sikeston twenty-one year ago with twenty-one members. A brief history was read of the temperance work done in the pioneer days by Mrs. Sikes, Mrs. Hess and others. Then followed the Noon-tide prayer, led by Mrs. Burger, which was a sermon in itself. Delicious refreshments were served in the church dining room by the worthy committee. Luncheon was followed by a social hour.

The afternoon session begun with devotional services. The State President, Mrs. Burger, then gave a very instructive and interesting talk on the future work of the Union. A few of the plans are: Scientific Temperance instruction in the schools, Child Welfare, Americanization work, Women in Industry, Law enforcement and Social Welfare. The question is often asked will the W. C. T. U. now make a special campaign on tobacco? In answer, it is stated that since we have National Constitutional Prohibition the Union will not make any greater fight on tobacco than has been made for years and years—trying to educate. A helpful address that was greatly appreciated was made by Rev. A. H. Barnes. The service then closed with benediction by Rev. Barnes.

Always at your service with ice cream and soft drinks. Come early and often.—The Bijou.

SANDWICHOLA:—Tuna, Pimientos, Olives in Olive Oil. 'Tis Good Too.—Farmers Supply Co.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

MISS HELEN THOMAS  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
Sikeston, Missouri.

Office: 207 Scott County Mill Co. Building. Phone 138.

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Lawyer  
McCoy & Tanner Building  
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George B. Parsons  
Lawyer and Notary Public  
Office in City Hall  
Sikeston, Mo.

Gresham & Blanton  
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Citizens Bank Building  
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Practice in all courts.

The Joe Moore Fire Insurance Agency will be pleased to write your fire and tornado insurance. You will have the benefit of twenty-five years experience in this business.  
Office, Police Judges room at the City Hall.

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Dr. O. A. Mitchell.  
Dentist  
Citizens Bank Building.  
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Phone 417, Residence phone 208

Dr. B. F. Blanton,  
Dentist,  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. Anthony  
Dentist  
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Phone 244  
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Sikeston Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M. Sikeston, Missouri.  
Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.  
Visitors Welcome.



# THE BIG SONG SHOW

AT THE

## Malone Theatre

Thursday Evening, January 22

## FRANK KING'S DAINTY GIRLS

In a New and  
Up-to-date

## Musical Comedy

Built For Laughing Purposes Only

Special Scenery!      Gorgeous Wardrobe!  
Electrical Effects!

## Dancing Beauty Chorus

Reserve Your Seats Now at Dudley's Place

ADMISSION 50c and 75c

### MASSACRE OF CZAR AND 26 RELATIVES

Mine pits in West Siberia, disused by the murderous Soviet Government, have been used to hide away the crime of which even the Bolshevik perpetrators are now ashamed—the massacre of Czar Nicholas, late sovereign of all the Russias, and his Imperial family and other immediate relatives, twenty-six in all. There in the slime and blackness, unclothed, and with limbs unstraightened, with no sign above their remains save the primitive windlass, lie the four beautiful young princesses, their young brother who hoped to succeed to the throne, and the fastidious queen-mother, that Empress of such exquisite taste and practice that she must take with her when she traveled, the real laces and the solid silver for her toilet table, even though she were visiting royalty.

Full account of the findings of Gen. Dietrichs, who was delegated by Admiral Kolchak, the Dictator of Siberia, to assemble the evidence collected by the Ural Government, was given (in advance of the publication of the official report by the Siberian authorities at Omsk), to E. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr., who has written the murder and the "burial", in detail, in a daily newspaper of Tokio, Japan. Young Fleisher's father was an old friend of Julius A. Baer, St. Louis merchant, to whom the journalist has sent a copy of the remarkable narrative. Gen. Dietrichs' proofs of the murder of the Romanoffs were obtained from four distinct sources, all agreeing on the main points. To clear up a few points which remain, the Omsk Government is still continuing the investigation.

These proofs support the statement that all reports of the ex-Czar's survival of his imprisonment, trial and sentence have nothing to justify them, and all hopes entertained by the Dowager Czarina, mother of Nicholas and the Grand Dukes, waiting for her sons in her Crimean exile, are probably in vain.

At Ekaterinburg, in the midst of the sixty mine pits taht formed so convenient burial pits, the slaughter was accomplished after months of torture, including for the Czarina and her daughter "those fiendish attentions which are a part of Bolshevism."

The Czar and the Czarina, with one of the Princesses, were first taken to Ekaterinburg, April 28, 1918, to the Ipatiev House, which was afterwards occupied by Gen. Gaida of the Czechoslovak Army as his headquarters. It was not required by the Soviet authorities at that time that the Czarina should go with her husband, but she felt that the end was at hand, and therefore chose to accompany him. Great must have been the stress of wifely duty to prompt her to leave the idol of her heart, the Czarevitch, her only son, who was very ill at the time. But on June 10 the three Princesses, their ladies in waiting and the unhappy Czarevitch were also brought to the Ipatiev House, and in their misery the family remained near one another for a little over a month, until the fateful night of July 17, 1918, when at 2 o'clock in the morning they were killed en masse, wit h bayonet and bullet.

"How best to dispose of the Czar and his family had been much discussed by the Soviets," Fleisher writes. "Even in the midst of their saturnalia of blood and lust, they recognized that there were some things they dared not do openly in the sight of the world. The wiping out of the former imperial family was one of these things. That the Czar and his wife and children must die was something they had long ago agreed upon, but how the deaths could be covered up was something for careful plotting. Plan after plan was discussed, talked over, and dismissed as impracticable. One such plan included the wrecking of the imperial train between Tobolsk and Ekaterinburg, when the imperial prisoners were being brought to to the latter place.

"All this has been proven, and the evidence is in the hands of the anti-Bolshevik officials, to be given to the world at what will be considered the appropriate time."

From an American point of view, it is difficult to understand the terror with which former Russian peasants regarded their royal prisoners. The "divinity" that doth hedge about a King" was to them a very real sentiment. But the Soviet Government desired, through fear, to end the days of the Czar and all his ilk, and fear at the same time constrained them lest their purpose should become known. Such a political attitude, of course, is centuries removed from the democracy

of America, and might be classed as one of the "by-products" of an absolute monarchy.

"Death was on the cards for them all—for the Czar, the Czarina, the Czarevitch, the four Grand Duchesses, or "Princesses" as Americans are used to calling them—Olga, Tatiana, Marie and Anastasia Nikolavna, and for Dr. Botkin; later on the same day for the family connections of the Czar, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, and the three sons of Grand Duke Constantin—John, Constantin and Igor, as well as Count Pale, and their attendants, including a nun. These relatives of the reigning family were thrown in the mine pit, with their clothing on, but the Czar and the group around him were mercilessly stripped, lest some little vestige of "divinity" remain. Every little personal trinket was taken away. The ceremony, in the words of Fleisher, who actually saw the burial mine pit used for Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, was as follows, before their "Imperial Highnesses" were committed for their last repose. Can one imagine greater sacrilege?

"After the murder, the corpses, besmeared with blood, were heaped onto a large motor truck and taken to the woods, fourteen trucks outside the city. Here the bodies were completely stripped, and the clothes searched. Jewels sewn into the lining of the clothes, religious relics and other personal trinkets, things with which the family had never parted, were looted by the murderers. The clothing was then piled into several heaps close together and burned. Buttons, pieces of garter, corset bones, and even jewels which the searchers had missed, were found among the ashes and bear their grim testimony.

"There are about sixty mine pits in the district, from some of which it would be impossible to recover their bodies, even were this sepulchre identified.

"Immediately after the murder, the guard was called in from the exterior of the house to wash up the blood. There are traces on the floor of the room and in the hallway, where the boards were washed with sand. During the five succeeding days, from July 17 to 21, the guard worked hard in the Ipatiev House to obliterate all signs of the murder. All objects which belonged to the imperial family, vari-

ous icons and personal belongings, were destroyed."

It is a philosophical observation, made by a student of history that whenever a deed of violence is done because of fear, the deed is committed with the utmost brutality. Often the trembling, fearful murderer will fall upon his victim after life is extinct, hacking and mutilating the body. Such insane terror seems to have possessed those who desired the extermination of the Romanoffs.

Beginning with the imperial family's captivity at the Ipatiev house at Ekaterinburg, it was the aim of Safarov, Unov and Galosheokin (the pseudonyms of the three deputed to commit the murder) to keep everything unknown. They resorted to the device of building so that when lights were lighted at night no ray of illumination could pass beyond the enclosure. It was as if in their terror they believed the palisade would hide the personality of the prisoners.

Seventy-five workmen from various factories, nineteen of them from local factories at Ekaterinburg, were the mute, inglorious guard assigned for the royal prisoners. Advieff, a workman, was at first commandant of the house, and Dimitiev, another factory hand, was named chief of the garrison. At the outset, those confined were not subjected to any particular hardships, although they were kept as prisoner and allowed only a regulation walk twice a day in the garden, under guard.

But about July 8 or 10, the commandment was changed to one more brutal. Yurodsky, an apothecary, was placed in charge and the nineteen Ekaterinburg workmen were sent back to the factories. Ten Letts replaced them. "From this time on, life became a nightmare to the prisoners," Fleisher tells of the final tragedy, when the Czar and his family were summoned at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 1:

"Here they were lined up in a semicircle along the wall, the young Grand Duchesses trembling at the unusual nature of the orders given, and the gloomy hour. Addressing the Czar, Yurodsky, without the least attempt to soften his announcement, stated that they must all die, and at once. The revolution was in danger, he stated, and the fact that they were still the members of the once reigning house living added to that danger. Therefore, to remove them was the duty of all Russian patriots. 'Thus your life is ended,' he said, in conclusion.

"I am ready," was the simple announcement of the Czar, while the Czarina, clinging to him, loosened her hand long enough to make the sign of the cross an example followed by the Grand Duchess Olga and by Dr. Botkin. The Czarevitch, paralyzed with fear, stood in stupefaction beside his mother, uttering no sound, while his three sisters sank to the floor, fainting.

Yurodsky drew his revolver and fired the first shot. A volley followed, and the prisoners reeled to the ground. Where the bullet had failed to find its mark, the bayonet put the finishing touch. The mingled blood of the victims not only covered the floor of the room, but ran in streams along the hallway.

"It is not known how many actually took part in the murder. The ten Letts were among those who had a hand in the execution. The firing squad was drawn up in two lines, with about fifteen or eighteen men in the front row, armed with revolvers; those in the rear rank carried rifles and bayonets."

Afterwards, it was more easy for the Soviet to destroy the others of Imperial rank. These other persons were then in a school building at Lapayevsk, where the order "to kill" was sent to the local Soviet on July 17, in the morning the Czar and his family had been killed. This last work was hastily and clumsily done, and the mine shaft into which the bodies were thrown was discovered, and the corpse afterwards brought out for decent burial. From the fact that the heads of the victims were found mutilated, it is surmised that they were knocked unconscious before being thrown in the mine, "or perhaps this was due to the effect of the fall." A strong probability is felt by the investigators that the members of this last company were some of them still breathing when they were hurriedly flung down the shaft. The bodies were fully dressed, and were identified by papers and other evidence found on their persons.

Then the Soviet began its work of trying to cover up all rumors of these bloody deeds. "On the morning of July 18, it was announced at a meeting of the Soviet in Ekaterinburg that the Czar had been killed, but that the members of the Imperial family had been taken out of town. Another announcement said that a gang of officers had attacked the house where the Grand Dukes were confined, at Lapayevsk, and in spite of the resistance of the guard had carried away the inmates."

As to the crocodile tears shed by the

Central Soviet Committee at Moscow, these were many and plentiful. "The government was very much concerned, and the Central Committee anxiously inquired, in a number of messages whether it was true that the murder had been carried out. But the real names of the men, Safarov, Unov and Galosheokin, are well known to the investigating committee, and these names enabled connection to be traced to the Central Government. It is well believed that the crime was planned in high Soviet circles."

### The Great Orang-Outang of The Sumatra Jungle.

The enormous, straight trunked trees of the Sumatra jungle, ensnared by giant creepers, vines and huge air plants, made so thick a canopy overhead that only a dim twilight filtered in, and that failed to reach the ground through the dense, impenetrable tangle of vegetation.

The swaying of branches overhead as we zigzagged up the pass did not mean wind in the quiet forest; it meant monkeys, and their antics were an unending amusement, whether we kept on or stopped to watch them. Some waited in silence until we drew near, then plunged back into the forest with a crash of branches which inevitably produced on us the shock they seemed to have designed. Some tore furiously along beside us through the trees in a desperate attempt to cross in front of the car before we could catch up to them.

When they did cross, far overhead, in a stream of small gray bodies flying through the air between the tree-tops, they as furiously raced along on the other side and crossed back again. Others clung to swaying branches and bounded up and down in a frenzy of excitement, shrieking gibes in sharp crescendo as we passed. Often in the midst of their agitation they suddenly lost all interest and forthwith paid no more attention to us; or sat in silence with weakened, whiskered faces peering solemnly down from the trees.

As in Ceylon, it would have been disastrous to leave the motor unguarded anywhere in a Sumatra forest, for everything that prying fingers could unscrew or remove would soon be repossessed merrily in the tree tops.

There were many tribes of the monkey people: little black fellows with very long tails; troops of impudent brown ones; shy black and white monkeys with fine silky coats; and hordes of big gray beasts who chased and tweaked each other, evoking shrieks of protest.

Nearly, yet aloof from the bands that fed and gambled together, were a few enormous black bulks which from the distance might have been curious vegetable formations in the trees. But they moved, and I stopped to examine one through the glasses, when my mother suddenly called my attention to something on the other side.

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From a leafy branch less than forty feet away a great round head protruded and a solemn black face, comically like a sulky old savage, gazed out upon us. For a few minutes it stared in silence; then with unhurried, deliberate movements returned to a leisurely search for food.

"Orang-outang," I whispered. "Only found here and in Borneo. There are two more on the other side." \* \* \* See him pull that branch down!" He reached up one tremendous, sinewy arm and with the greatest ease drew down a branch that would scarcely have bent beneath the weight of a heavy man. Holding it with one hand, he pawed idly over it with the other, occasionally transferring some morsel to his mouth and promptly spitting it out if it displeased him.

When the branch was duly inspected he released it, and the swish! of leaves as it flew back through the air gave some idea of the strength that had bent it.

There was no need of whispering, for, although we watched this one for half an hour with the glasses, he ignored our presence completely, and except for the first brief inspection not one of the big apes showed a sign of consciousness of our proximity. They were very well aware of it but were too powerful for fear, and the orang-outang rarely troubles those who do not bother him. We were not inclined to regret this indifference, however, of the "old man of the forest" can be extremely disagreeable when he chooses.

The other monkeys and apes all moved in troops, but the orang-outangs went alone—severely alone—for their smaller relations seemed to give them a wide berth.—Melvin A. Hall in the National Geographic Magazine.

PITCHER PUMPS, PIPE AND POINTS.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BUILDING.

MOGUL WAGONS ARE HARD "WHITE OAK" HUBS AND TONGUES.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BUILDING.

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Chocolate Nut Fudge Sundae, Butterscotch Fudge Sundae, Maple Fudge Sundae. They are hot. Try them.—The Bijou.

FOUR KINDS OF FEED WITH THE "DIXIE" AT THE SAME TIME SHORTS TO EARN CORN.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BLDG.

Any person who knows of a child in Scott County between the ages of 14 and 16 not regularly employed, or any child between the ages of 7 and 14, not in regular attendance at school, will be doing the cause of education a good turn by reporting same to the county Supt. of schools. Always give the name and approximate age of the child and the name of the parents or guardian.—M. E. Montgomery, County Superintendent.

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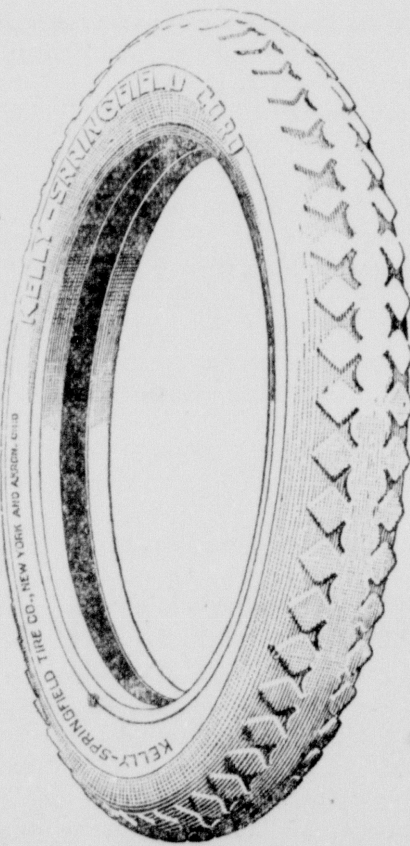
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France May Regain The Isle of "Paul and Virginia."

Some 560 miles to the east of Madagascar the little island of Maurice smiles in the vastness of the Indian Ocean. More than a century ago Maurice was known as the Ile de France and gained immortality as the scene of a classic tale of former days, Bernardin de Saint Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," which may be considered the mother of the host of shipwrecked-man-and-maid stories of succeeding decades.

Present interest in Maurice arises from the fact that a delegation from the lovely island has asked that, in the reshuffling of possessions following the war, the former Ile de France be awarded to France. It is now one of Britain's far flung fragments, a spoil of the Napoleonic wars; but the white natives are French in origin, ditions, language and affections—and so they have been since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the tiny island was colonized by the French East Indies Company and ceded to Louis XV. The Portuguese, in the days when the Portuguese mariners swept through the seven seas, discovered Maurice; then the Dutch had a whack at it; then the French. Its dreamy loveliness appealed to the French temperament, evidently, because they settled down in the heart of the little shining paradise and made it essentially theirs.

It would seem that the British occupation of Maurice has been all that could be desired. The French speaking natives are the first to admit it. It has been an administration of continuous kindness and benevolence. But now the natives think they might be allowed officially to fly the tri-color and officially sing "The Marseillaise"—thing they have always done unofficially and without the least opposition from the British; they feel, in short, that their softly smiling jewel, set in the tropic seas, should be restored to the land which gave it its Latin soul. Voila!

The natives of Maurice declare that though technically British subjects, they have always felt like strangers whenever they have drifted to any of the other British possessions, since they speak only the French tongue. Moreover, it is apparent that the change to French ownership would, so to speak, hardly cause a ripple in that particular corner of the Indian Ocean, inasmuch as the island would fall naturally into the French group known as the Mascareignes, sustained by the close proximity of Madagascar. From the practical standpoint, too, it is held with some reason that Maurice, since the dawn of steam navigation and the opening of the Suez canal, has lost what little real importance it ever had to Great Britain.

Maurice's association with "Paul and Virginia" is thus discussed by Alberic Cahuet in l'illustration (Paris):

"Lle de France has never ceased to belong to the sentimental domain of our country. The island is a little thing, only 215 square kilometers in area. But the picturesque romanticism of its scenes has always made it an isle of dreams to the national imagination. Moreover, wasn't it General Gordon who so eloquently supported the theory that the earthly paradise of Genesis was situated at Maurice rather than at Ceylon?

"In its belt of coral, with its soft climate, its fertile valleys, all the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics is brought together on the island—acacias, palms, coconuts, tamarisks, camphor trees, mahogany, teak, breadfruit trees, palmettoes, etc. Growing among these trees are lianas and a wealth of multi-colored flowers. Pomegranates, lemon trees, rose bushes, aloes, cluster in fragrant gardens. Maurice is the land of the banana whose immense leaves recall the scenes of a shining masterpiece of our romantic literature.

"'Paul and Virginia' is a book to which one always returns. Our society today is neither more refined in its ideas nor more blasé in its customs than was that world of the end of the eighteenth century, when Bernardin de St. Pierre's refreshing eclogue was received with transports of delight by a public sick of the abuse of the spiritual. Try reading this book again, filled as it is with the perfume of old France, and think of what the French of the Ile Maurice are trying to return to us.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre assures us that the romance of Paul and Virgin-

nia is true in its principal events. At least, in the frame which this master painter presents to us, the tale is true to nature. This, at any rate, may be asserted: The wrecking of St. Geran, described in the book, on the reefs between the Isle of Ambre and the coast of the Ile de France, is a historic event which still leaves its impression on the traditions of the islanders."—K. C. Star.

Real Facts About Snakes.

Some snakes may be very useful about a farm, and Western farmers are beginning to evince interest in the propagation of a large plains reptile—the bull snake.

Authority for this statement, contained in a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, is Raymon L. Ditmars, who recently returned with his family from a curious vacation he spent in the Georgia swamps, where his daughter captured the most deadly reptile known to that region.

Mr. Ditmars became curator of reptiles of the New York Zoo because his hobby was collecting snakes instead of postage stamps or heathen idols. His collection grew too large, and, perhaps, too dangerous, for his up-town apartment and he offered them to the zoo. But the director would not even let them into a zoo until Mr. Ditmars consented to be their caretaker.

Not that Mr. Ditmars has any illusions about the dangers of snakes. He says, in a communication to the society:

"A great proportion of snakes has become highly specialized. It is among these creatures that we find the most extraordinary and deadly weapons for the purpose of killing the prey that are possessed by any of the vertebrates.

"Popular interest is always strong regarding serpents of great size. All of the very large serpents are members of a single family, the Boidae. None is poisonous, and the members of this family kill their prey by constriction—squeezing it to death.

"The largest known serpent occurs in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo and Sumatra. This is the regal, or reticulated, python. It attains a length of 30 feet. Second in size is the Indian python, inhabiting the Indian Peninsula, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula and Java. This constrictor grows to be 25 feet long and is very abundant.

"Throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the globe are species of serpents of high economic value. These are mostly the members of the largest family of snakes, the Colubridae. The greater number of the nonvenomous serpents belong to this family. Our familiar blacksnake and kingsnake are members of this family. In some parts of the world the rodent-eating species are protected by law. Distributed throughout India is a large and active species known as the ratsnake. Its useful habits are recognized in many areas. This is likewise the case with a closely related species found throughout tropical America. The creole French call the latter the cribro, and in the coastal regions, where the bubonic plague has appeared, there is a fine imposed for the killing of rat-eating snakes.

"Queerly enough we find some of the deadliest known serpents belonging to the same family as the nonvenomous species. The Indian Ocean and the waters of the tropical Pacific are inhabited by a great number of wholly aquatic, veritable sea serpents that possess deadly fangs and sometimes swim in schools of countless thousands. These snakes have a paddle-like tail to assist them in swimming."

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"Another offshoot is the subfamily containing the formidable cobras and their allies. The members of this important subfamily are treacherously deceptive in appearance.

"Most spectacular of the elapine serpents are the cobras, or 'hooded' snakes. The genus Naja of India, Malaysia and Africa contains ten of these reptiles, of which the most conspicuous is the Indian or spectacled cobra. Members of several allied genera and spread the neck in similar fashion.

"Some of the African cobras display a dangerous habit of spitting poison at the intruder. The ringhals, genus Sepsedon of Southern Africa, is a piton black, exceedingly vicious cobra that receives its name from one or two broad white hands that show on the neck when the snake is reared in fighting pose. As the snake arches its neck to glare at the intruder it is liable to eject fine jets of poison for a distance of 6 to 8 feet. These deadly streams are dangerously well aimed.

"The Indian cobras seldom eject their venom in this way. They are the most spectacular of their group, owing to the vivid markings on the 'hood.' With some specimens these appear like a grinning death's head. Those are much sought by the Hindu for his snake 'charming' exhibitions.

"In strong contrast to the graceful elapine poisonous snakes, the members of the viper family are thick-bodied and forbidding in appearance. Africa is the home of the typical vipers, and a number of these snakes inhabiting that continent are the most hideously ugly reptiles in existence.

"The gaboon viper ranges over the whole of tropical Africa. The body is exceedingly thick, sub-tailed, with a huge, spade-shaped head. Instead of progressing in ordinary fashion, this reptile throws forward lateral loops of the body and moves along in an oblique direction to that in which the head is pointing. A captive specimen displayed the trait of striking backwards."

Earl Wilson of this city attached his signature to a baseball contract with the Terre Haute team of the 5 three 8 league. He is to receive a salary of \$175 per month. He is to report about the middle of February. Earl has the making of a good ball player, being a good "sticker" and can play almost any position on a team. He should bring back the bacon.—Ilmo Jimplicute.

W. N. Walpole transacted business in Cairo Tuesday.

WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES RISE

Chicago, January 16.—Advances in the price of meat attracted notice here today. In the last week the wholesale cost of beef has advanced \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight, pork \$1 to \$1.50, and lamb and mutton \$3 to \$4. Live mutton values are unprecedented, Buffalo paying \$20.50 and Chicago \$19.75 for lambs, whereas \$14 was a common price last November.

The rapid advance is attributed at the stockyards here to developing scarcity and to a reaction from excessive liquidation forced by drought last summer.

There is some talk of a real human doctor locating in Hogville, who will confine his practice exclusively to human beings. It is general predicted that this will cut the Horse Doctor's practice half in two, as he has heretofore practiced among man and beasts and he will now have to confine his practice to horses, cows, goats, sheep, etc. However, he may be retained by Zero Peck, Gape Allsop, Alexander Moseley and a few others of the coarser ones who do not object seriously to harsh treatment.—Hogville News.

Where Do We Go When We Go to Sleep

How little is known about us is revealed by the theories of sleep. Indeed, if it could be explained, beyond a doubt, what happens when we lose consciousness in sleep, as engineers explain how a locomotive runs on rails, we should have an exact science of psychology. As it is, all explanations of sleep are shrewd guesses. Hence we are told that sleep is the result of mysterious chemical actions, of ill-understood mechanical effects, of vague physiological processes—each guess depending on the character of the investigation conducted.

Nevertheless, experiments have shown conclusively that sleep is necessary to recuperate from mental and physical fatigue, and that there is some relation between sleep and the amount of blood supplied to the brain. If your brain is gorged with blood you are awake; if your brain is bloodless you sleep.

So, too, experiments have proved that the first hours of sleep are profounder than the last, and that you are apt to dream after the first period is over.

Dreams are influenced by external impressions. Hence, when you dream you are not completely asleep, and

hence you stay where you are all the time.

Dreams were once regarded as meaningless mental activities. But since the famous Viennese physician, Doctor Freud, has published the results of his startling investigations, dreams have ceased to be mere empty vaporings. They have a deep, symbolic meaning to Freud and his disciples.

Dreams are to Doctor Freud the symbolic fulfillment of wishes that we refuse to acknowledge even to ourselves in our waking moments. Dreams are therefore emotional and mental safety valves, if he is right—and there is good reason for believing that he is.

By so interpreting dreams and connecting them with our waking life, Freud has answered the question: "Where do we go when we go to sleep?" We stay right where we are and continue our lives on a modified mental basis.

Hot Cocoa at The Arcade.

You will always find anything you want in the Meat Market line at the old reliable place.—Andres Meat Market. Phone 341.

Notice—We have a cot stretcher that may be used free of charge by those who have to be taken to a hospital. All we ask is the prompt return of same after using it.—H. J. Welsh, Farmers Supply Co.

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725 acres, Greenville Louisiana. Rich Teusas Delta soil. 325 acres in cultivation; on place—six cabins, cotton gin, tractor, and etc. 400 acres hardwood timber. Railroad and river shipping point at place. Rock roads. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. Write or wire owner.—Dr. J. B. McKinney, New Madrid, Missouri

Dr. J. B. McKinney  
New Madrid, Missouri

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## Farm Bureau Notes

New Madrid County

(H. C. HENSLEY, COUNTY AGENT.)

County Wide Meeting Shows Farmers Favor Hog Law.

Members of the New Madrid County Farm Bureau at their second annual meeting, held in the Circuit Court room Wednesday, January 14, voted unanimously in favor of a county hog law and signed petitions to be presented to the County Court calling for a special election to be held to restrain the running at large of swine, sheep and goats.

When W. S. Edwards President of the Farm Bureau called the meeting to order at 10:00 o'clock, the Circuit Court room was crowded with farmers from all parts of the county. Two progressive young farmers from the northwest corner of the county drove 25 miles in a Ford car and arrived in time for dinner, after being pulled out of one or two mud holes, breaking the rear wheel of their car, and substituting barb wire for chains. Other members from the southwest corner of the county drove 15 miles over muddy roads before daylight to catch the Malden to New Madrid train and were forced to make the same trip after night on their return. The south and west parts of the county was represented by the largest number of members and took a leading part in the work of the day. Many members were unable to attend on account of the condition of the roads and wrote or telephoned their views on the issues to come before the meeting. The program of work recommended by the County Agricultural Council was adopted and includes projects along lines of work most important in the County.

The constitution of the bureau was amended and a graduated membership fee of \$2, \$5 and \$10 per member was written in. The economic side of agriculture is to be given much more attention during the coming year and a committee on marketing of farm products is at work to report at the March meeting of the Executive Committee. The marketing of cotton was discussed at length, and the Government bonded warehouse as a place for the storage of cotton is being given careful study by this committee.

Following the report of the committee which had been investigating the advisability of organizing a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., it was the general opinion that the organization should be perfected and the Executive Committee was instructed to work out a plan by the May meeting.

All stores and business houses in New Madrid were closed from 11 to 12 and the Merchants and Business men met with the farmers and listened to addresses by John T. Stinson, Secretary of the Southeast Missouri Agriculture Bureau and P. B. Naylor, of the Agricultural Extension Service which enabled the town people to get a better insight into the policies of the Farm Bureau and the principals underlying the organization.

W. S. Edwards and Alfred Stepp, both of New Madrid were elected delegates to attend the meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation, which will be held at Columbia during Farmers' Week. The Farm Bureau will refund expenses of these men who go as representatives of the county organization.

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected:  
Pres., W. S. Edwards, New Madrid;  
Vice-Pres., J. K. Robbins, New Madrid;  
Sec., R. Q. Brown, Canolou;  
Treas., Wm. Dawson Jr., New Madrid;  
X. Caverno, Canolou; H. W. Smith, Portageville; C. M. Barnes, Marston;  
S. C. Tyler, Malden; Chas. Pikey, Conran; Geo. M. Meier, Parma; P. J. Stearns, Lilbourn.

### Farm Bureau Program of Work For 1920.

1. The Control and Stamping out of Hog Cholera.
2. Extension of the Present Farm Bureau Community Committee Organization.
3. Continuing the publication of the "Farm Bureau News."
4. Seed Corn project to increase the yield and improve the quality.
5. Extension of Boys' and Girls' Canning and Pig Club Work.
6. Legume project to encourage the production of clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and soybeans.
7. Stimulation of Poultry production by increasing the number of Demonstration Poultry Flocks.
8. Increased wheat production through pure seed selections. Control of Hessian Fly and treatment of wheat for smut.
9. Cotton improvement through the use of pure varieties of seed improved methods of cultivation, and better methods of marketing.
10. The holding of Three Day Extension Schools in several communi-

ties in the County during February and March.

11. Seed Testing project.
12. New Madrid County Farm Loan Association.
13. Pure Bred Sires project.

### Has Thanksgiving Every Day.

"Two years ago, after suffering many years with stomach trouble, I took a course of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and haven't been sick a day since. I can eat anything I want and have no pain at all. Three doctors had advised operation, but your remedy has cured me. Every day is Thanksgiving for me." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Hess & Smith, Druggists and Druggists Everywhere.

### Civil Service Examination

An examination for post office clerks and carriers will be held at the post office in this city on February 14, 1920. Age limit, 18 to 45 years on the date of examination. Married women will not be admitted to the examination. Applicants must be physically sound, and male applicants must be not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat. For application blanks and for full information relative to the examination, qualifications, duties, salaries, vacations, promotions, etc., address immediately

D. A. REESE, Local Sec.

Sikeston, Mo.

### Missouri Would "Secede."

West Plains, Mo.—Citizens of the western tier of townships in Oregon County plan to secede from that county and annex themselves to Howell County. The reason is that Oregon County recently voted down a proposed issue of bonds for good roads. In Howell and other South Missouri counties that have voted for good roads recently, land has increased as much as 30 per cent. The "secession" plan to be carried before the State Legislature in an effort to "put it across."

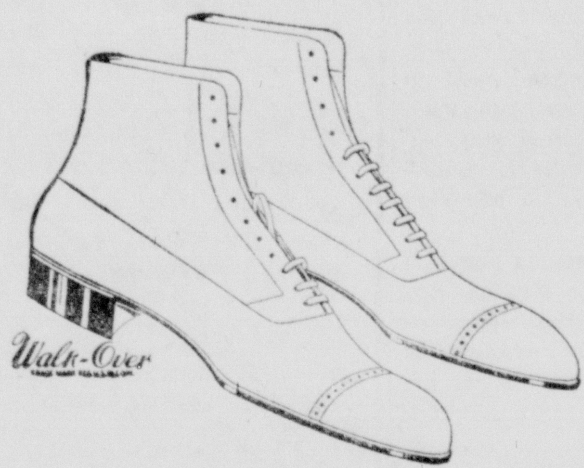
J. W. Covington had a fine mule to commit suicide last week by hanging itself on a hayrack. No motive is assigned for this rash deed, as he was straight in his accounts with the company, and his family life was said to be ideal, his wife having never been to Reno, and his children having given him no trouble. As his health was excellent, despondency could not have been the cause. The only conjecture is that he was probably mortified to death by the way his father's kith and kin in the United States senate handled the League of Nations Covenant.—Dexter Statesman.

# STYLE HEADQUARTERS

Where Society Brand Clothes are sold

## SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF SHOES

Buckner Ragsdale Store Co.



Just such an opportunity as is offered in this sale has been awaited by the public. Saturday, the opening day of this sale, marked one of the most active days ever witnessed in our shoe department.

SEE OUR REGULAR BILL FOR PRICES

Remember the hundreds of other items from other departments included in this sale.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Co.

STYLE HEADQUARTERS

### WHAT NOTED PEOPLE SAY OF OSTEOPATHY

Excerpts from "The Journal of Osteopathy," selected by Dr. W. L. Shepherdson, Osteopathic Physician, 257-258 McCoy-Tanner Bldg., Sikeston, Missouri.

By Opie Read.

(Novelist, playwright, author and editor of Carter's Monthly).

"My attention was first called to osteopathy by a friend whose wife had been cured of insanity. Closely following, I knew of a prominent man who had been cured of paralysis. Shortly afterward, while I was sick with the grip, I sent for an osteopath, and in one treatment he cured me. I took treatment at another time after that and underwent a complete physical regeneration. It has weathered me through attacks of gout and other acute ills. I know that osteopathic tonic treatment occasionally fits me for work as nothing else could, and it increases my capacity for labor."

All diseases are not curable. There are limitations to what science and nature can do, but osteopathy does treat practically everything and cures everything curable, curing many chronic cases that have been considered hopeless.

Osteopathy does not injure a healthy part in treating disease of another part. The stomach is strengthened in treating for lung troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., instead of being weakened by the administration of opiates and salicylates. The heart or circulation is not injured in treating headache or any form of nervous disease, as by taking coal tar preparations or any kind of a depressant. The well parts are kept well and the diseased parts are put in a condition to recover if recovery is possible.

Physicians of all schools now recognize that the ability to cure and heal lies within the body itself, and the object of all treatment is to remove the cause and place the body in such a condition that nature may work out its own cure. Any obstruction to normal blood and nerve supply to a part weakens and lowers the resistance of that part, and disease is apt to result. These obstructions to normal blood and nerve supply are caused by dislocations, malpositions, slips, abnormal relations of bony structures and continuous muscular contractions, which with this proficient technical knowledge of the human anatomy and by skilled manipulation, the osteopathic physician is able to reduce. A free blood and nerve supply is thus established and good health is the very natural result.

A WILD AUTO RACE AGAINST TIME AND DEATH. See this thrilling scene with Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

### What is a "Meat Substitute?"

The term "Meat Substitute" is often misunderstood and misused. Many persons think that any "hearty food" will take the place of meat. Cabbage is usually considered a "hearty food," yet it is largely water (91 per cent). There is more actual food value in a pint or pound of milk than in a pound of cabbage, for milk is only 87 per cent water. But more must be considered than the percentage of water or even than the amount of heat and energy that a food will give to the body if we are looking for a meat substitute.

Meat is one of the "building foods," a food that furnishes the body not only with heat and energy (the power to do work) but also with a substance which builds the body of the growing child and maintains the constantly wearing body of the child and adult. In order to successfully build and repair the body we must have a certain amount of building or protein food. Protein food contains nitrogen. As there is nitrogen in the body, so there must be nitrogen in the food to repair the body. Meat is a protein food, and other foods containing a comparatively large percentage of protein may be called "Meat Substitutes."

Meat substitutes are fish, fowl, eggs, milk, cheese, nuts, peas beans and lentils. The cereals also contain enough protein to give them decided building value. Therefore in preparing a dish which is to be a "Meat Substitute" we should choose from these protein foods either singly or in combination.

### Tips For The Home.

Save all narrow paper that comes on bolts of ribbon and when stitching on thin material use this paper to place under the goods to avoid puckering.

A handy thing for your desk is a sheet of corrugated paper to hold wet pens or brushes.

To protect scissors in your workbag, take a cork of medium size and crochet a covering of some dainty colored silk, leaving the flat upper surface uncovered. Stick the points of the scissors in this and thus protect the workbag.

An ordinary bread board covered with flannel and a piece of sheeting will be found very useful either for the dressmaker or when ironing cuffs, collars and other small pieces.

To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping. Paint the lowest step of the cellar stairs white if the cellar is dark; it may save a fall and will do away with feeling for the last step when going down stairs.

For burns, apply flour wet with cold water. It quickly gives relief. To remove mildew soak in butter-milk and spread on grass in the sun.

Women serve as porters on the sleeping cars of the railroads in Finland.

### Bolshevism and My Lady's Furs

Women of the United States are not going to suffer because of Bolshevism in Russia. The fair ones are going to have fine, glistening furs adorning their shoulders as they have in times past. Those Siberian furs that have contributed so largely to the cost of high living and which are known throughout the world for their beauty are again available on the American market.

Initiating a new movement to keep up the cost of living, the steamship West Henshaw has arrived in Seattle with a \$2,000,000 cargo, which includes 6700 pounds of Siberian furs valued at \$676,470.50, an average of more than \$10 a pound. A large part of the shipment consist of sables and costly fox furs, all so valuable that even the wife of a multimillionaire will covet them.

Tucked away in the West Henshaw cargo is another consignment that will add to the cost of living. This is a shipment of 188 pounds of glazed kid leather valued at \$35,000. This figures out at the rate of more than \$185 a pound. The leather is destined for use in making shoes for the fair sex.

Furs at \$100 a pound and kid leather at \$185 a pound are taken as an indication that Siberia is going to be a factor in keeping up the cost of living in the American centers of fashion and beauty.

Not to be outdone by Siberia in the work of maintaining the present standard of existence, Japan sent on the West Henshaw a consignment of button pearl which weighs three tons and is valued at \$670,000 or \$1 a pound. The pearl will be shipped to Eastern manufacturing centers to be made into buttons and then distributed throughout the country, some of it undoubtedly again reaching the Pacific Coast for consumption by the ultimate consumer.

Japan also sent a ton of menthol crystals for helping vanquish milady's headaches. This shipment is valued at \$10,000, or about \$5 a pound.

The Siberian furs and kid leather were carried from Vladivostok to Kobe, Japan, on Japanese vessels and picked up by the American vessel.

### Making It Tender.

The sweet young thing was being shown through the locomotive works. "What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol. "That," said the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady, and at once became interested. "And why do they boil the engines?" she inquired again. "To make the engine tender," politely replied the resourceful guide.—Missouri Message.

We carry a complete line of ladies long, short and no sleeves, union suits. —Pinnell Store Co.

### The Wool In The Suit

The announcement was made at a convention of the Retail Clothiers' Association Wednesday that the prices of mens' clothing would be much higher in the spring than they are now. The explanation given was the price of wool.

That explanation has been challenged, not to use a short and uglier word. The challenge commands respect, coming as it does from the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, who ought to know what he is talking about. This gentleman says the price of wool has not advanced any in the last 90 days. He further tells us the amount of wool in the average suit, and declares that if this wool were the finest quality of the quantity used would cost \$7 in suits now retailing for from \$60 to \$75.

Such figures cannot be ignored. Somebody must speak—either the retail clothiers or the clothing manufacturers or the manufacturers of cloth.

To be sure, other materials besides wool enter into the cost of cloth and the cost of clothes. Dissection is in order. Possibly a satisfactory accounting can be compiled. But wool can no longer be exhibited as the sole or even chief criminal. The sheep has served his time as the goat.—Post-Dispatch.

The appropriation of money by the municipal authorities of New York City to provide a protective coating of wax for the old Colonial architecture of the City Hall is a reminder that a similar thing was done, and proved successful, in the case of the Egyptian obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle," which stands in Central Park, New York. Time was crumbling the surface of the obelisk, and a preparation of wax, penetrating the stone about half an inch, weather-proofed the surface and stopped the deterioration. The same process will be applied to the Colonial marble of the City Hall, and the necessity of doing this only on the front of the building shows how little the builders anticipated the rapid growth to which the time would soon come when people would look behind; they built the front of the structure of marble, but thought brownstone good enough for the rear, and so later the brownstone had to be painted white to correspond with the marble front. Built in 1803, the city has since grown some fifteen miles beyond and behind it.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE GREATEST MEN ARE THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN DEEPEST AND THEN HAVE FOUGHT AND CONQUERED. BE A MAN. See this dramatic scene in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

Hot Chocolate.—The Arcade.

### Missouri State Teachers' Association Matters.

Public Education is neither a private charity nor a public philanthropy for education is as essential to democracy as is food and clothing. Public education in the United States is now facing a crisis. During the past five years the cost of living has increased 80 per cent to 100 per cent, but the increase in the salaries of teachers has been only 10 per cent to 50 per cent. The result of this is that thousands of trained, experienced and successful teachers are withdrawing from the profession and entering other occupations. Last year, 22 per cent of the trained teachers dropped out of the profession. Worse than this is the fact that the low wages are failing to attract people to the teaching profession. Our Colleges and Universities are overflowing this year, but or normal schools and teacher training schools of all kinds have a much smaller attendance than previous to the war.

The public is beginning to realize the situation and last winter the Departments of Superintendents of the National Education Association declared that the minimum salary of a trained teacher should be \$1000 per year. It is interesting to note that a large number of boards of education have already met this standard by establishing \$1000 as their minimum salary and some have placed the minimum higher.

Portland, Oregon has a minimum of \$1200 per year for its elementary school teachers and any elementary teacher who is a normal graduate may in six years attain a salary of \$1800 per year. Seattle, Washington has established the same salary schedule at Portland, Oregon. The Superintendent of Idaho writes that many of the smaller places in Idaho have established a minimum salary of \$1000 per year. Many cities in the Mississippi Valley are reporting a minimum salary for teachers in the elementary schools of \$1000 per year. Iowa has adopted a minimum law of \$80 per month for any normal school graduate and \$100 per month for any normal school graduate with two years of successful experience. It is, indeed, very gratifying to note that the southern states are rapidly advancing salaries of their teachers. The Superintendent of Mississippi writes "Some of our Local Boards of Trustees have made \$1200 per year a minimum for grade teachers and high school teachers." Most of these facts are taken from Dr. Evenden's "Teachers' Salaries and Salary Schedules."

The Missouri State Teachers' Association recommends the following minimum:

- a. High school graduates with professional training, \$600 per year.
- b. Holders of life certificates granted by normal schools, teachers' colleges, with equivalent of two years of College training, \$900 per year.
- c. Graduates of Colleges with professional training, \$1200 per year.
- d. Teachers with experience who meet the above professional and academic requirements should contract at a rate not less than 10 per cent more than the above minimum.

It does not seem just that any person who has spent six years beyond the elementary school course in preparing for the profession of teaching should be asked to give her or his services for less than \$1000 per year, or \$111.11 per month for nine months. It is less than Pullman porters receive. It is less than is paid many railroad employees and coal miners who can neither read nor write the English Language. Unless Missouri provides very great increases of salaries next year, the trained, experienced, successful teachers will be forced out of the state and our schools will be filled by young, untrained and incompetent teachers.

The teacher had impressed upon the class the necessity of keeping the teeth clean. Since, pedagogically, no impression is educational without its corresponding expression, she had her young charges write a composition on the subject. The following gems are gleamed from their efforts:

"To keep the teeth from decaying, wrench the mouth every morning."

"Three methods of preventing the teeth from decaying is to clean them after each meal."

Americans have purchased so many diamonds in the last few years that they now possess about half of the diamonds in the world, says the New Berlin Gazette. Americans bought diamonds valued at \$100,000,000 in the last year alone, the paper adds.

Good treatment will bring smiles. Trade with us and we will all smile.—The Bijou.

Women in East Africa have been granted the right of suffrage.

Paducah, Ky., now has policewomen, the first in that State.



## RUSSELL R. WATKINS ACCIDENTLY KILLED

Russell R. Watkins of near East Prairie, nephew of William Watkins of this city, was accidentally shot at his home Wednesday of last week and died soon after. It seems that he had been out hunting with a hammerless gun and upon returning laid the gun on the porch forgetting to place the safety catch in position, when a four-year-old child put his hand on the trigger with the result that the load entered his groin and lower part of the stomach with above result. Mr. Watkins was born January 13, 1893. Funeral services were held at the Sikeston Cemetery, Saturday afternoon, January 17. He was a soldier of the World War, having enlisted in Georgia and did service in France.

## DIPHTHERIA CLAIMS A VICTIM

Friday evening at 11:30, the Angel of Death claimed Maxine, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Carr. Death was due to diphtheria after only a few days suffering. The most skilled physicians were constantly in attendance and everything possible was done to save the life of the precious little one. Maxine, who was an only child was in her fifth year and was beloved by everyone. Funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon by Rev. A. H. Barnes, after which the body was tenderly laid to rest in the City Cemetery, there to await the call of Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

## DRY LEADER DENIES WAR ON TOBACCO IS PLANNED

Congressman Upshaw Says \$25,000,000 Fund Will Be Used to Help Prohibition Enforcement.

Washington, January 16.—Denying that the recently opened anti-saloon league campaign for \$25,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to wage a legislative war against tobacco, Representative Upshaw, Democrat, of Georgia, a leader in anti-saloon league councils, declared in a statement that the opponents of prohibition were attempting to divert attention from enforcement of prohibition laws by raising false issues. The proposed fund, he said, would be used to aid enforcement of prohibition laws in the United States and to help wage prohibition campaigns in other countries.

"Until taking a chew of tobacco or smoking a cigar dethrones a man's reason, makes him go home and beat his wife or shoot up the town, there will be no legislative crusade against tobacco," said Representative Upshaw's statement.

SHE FOUND THE MAN SHE WAS DRIVING TO DEATH WAS HER HUSBAND. See the sequel in "The Light of Western Stars," Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

We buy poultry and eggs.—Goodwin & Jean. tf.

## EXTRA SESSIONS OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Two call meetings of the City Council have been held since the last regular meeting. At a meeting held January 9th the matter of granting pool room license to Heisler and Carr and to Jas. Nester, which had been referred to the Board. After arguments for and against the proposition. It was upon motion ordered that the application be denied and the license refused for the reason that the Board does not want pool rooms in the City at all.

The Collectors commission was increased to 4 per cent on collections and the salary of the Clerk increased to \$300 per year, effective after the general election in April.

A Committee was appointed to arrange for the printing and binding of the revised ordinances that have been re-classified.

At the meeting held Tuesday evening, January 13th, a bill, being an ordinance relative to regulating the parking of automobiles on Front and New Madrid Sts. in the business sections was introduced and after the third reading voted upon and passed. Bids were received from the Sikeston Herald and The Sikeston Standard for printing 50 copies of the revised ordinances of the City for 1920. The bid of the Herald at 69c per page, and 45c per book extra for heavy binding, was lowest and best and the Board therefore awarded the contract to the Herald.

The Clerks license fee was increased to 75c effective after the general election in April. Bill 874 known as the Promulgating Ordinance, ratifying the revised ordinances was voted upon, passed and adopted. Upon motion \$50, being one-half the contract price, ordered advanced to Joe Moore, for work revising the City Ordinances.

## LONG COMING FOR CAMPAIGN

Champ Clark Not Ready to Announce Plans For Senatorship.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Senator, will depart for St. Louis tomorrow. He plans to make a campaign trip over the State.

Former Speaker Champ Clark was not ready this morning to make public his intentions. It is generally believed by Clark's friends here that he will shortly get into the race for the senatorship.

COULD A GIRL LOVE A MAN WHO FORCES HER TO MARRY HIM? See Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars" for the romantic answer.—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

E. T. Rice and Frank Whitmore of Kansas City, representatives of the W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, were in this city the later part of last week looking after the Kimball interests in connection with the Shankle Music House.

Ham Sandwiches.—The Arcade.

## FRECKLES

A Good Little Bad  
Boy

## FORMER NEW MADRID SHERIFF SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

Delinquency in office and a shortage in funds entrusted to him as sheriff were the charges made against L. A. Tickle of Morehouse, former sheriff of New Madrid County, by a board of state auditors at New Madrid yesterday. The charges were embodied in a report submitted to the clerk of county court of New Madrid County, C. L. Z. Jones. The report showed Tickle to have failed to enter certain reports of certain funds collected and to have failed to keep proper records.

L. A. Tickle (commonly known as "Back") acquired the office at the last regular election, and resigned under pressure several months ago. Rumors of discrepancies in the sheriff's office during Tickle's incumbency have been current in the county for some time, and an examination of the affairs of the county offices was made by the auditing board at the request of the county court of New Madrid County after a petition signed by citizens of the county had been presented to the county court.

Tickle is reported to have first gotten into difficulties not long after taking office, concerning funds collected by him in connection with cases which came within his province as sheriff. The amount of the shortage found was not revealed, and it is possible that Tickle's failure to file the required reports will cause considerable confusion and seriously impede efforts to straighten out his affairs.

No further steps were taken in the matter yesterday, but it is reported that a warrant is to be issued against the former sheriff.

The auditing board found the books of the other offices in good shape, and submitted favorable comment on them.

A slight discrepancy in the affairs of the office of the county clerk during the incumbency of John Ransburg was reported, but this had been made good by Ransburg's widow before the report was filed. Ransburg died about four months ago. This discrepancy concerned charges for work in making out tax books which Ransburg had not done.

DeLisle of Portageville, the present sheriff, was elected at the special election following Tickle's resignation.

The members of the auditing board who were appointed by the State Auditor were: Rolla Timmons, R. C. Donaldson and Louis D. Hart. The report cost the county \$1500.—Cape Sun

E. E. Hatfield, living west of Kewanee traded 115 acres of land to J. D. Randolph and J. W. Ingram for 307 acres of Cape Girardeau County hill land. Randolph and Ingram then traded the Kewanee land for 80 acres of land near Chaffee.

## GARDNER EXPLAINS \$60,000,000 BOND PLAN

Says State Can Pay Off Principal of Road Debt Within 3 Years.

Jefferson City, Mo., January 16.—At a banquet given by the State Highway Board here tonight to employees of the department and various men prominently connected with plans for better highways in the state, Governor Gardner explained the plan under which the state can issue \$60,000,000 of bonds for road improvement purposes, and not only pay off the principal and interest within thirty years from the receipts into the road fund, but have a surplus left of \$5,000,000 for maintenance of the highways.

The governor submitted a table which he had prepared and upon which he had spent several days of study. His plan proposes that the first bonds shall be issued in the sum of \$50,000,000 in 1922, and followed by issues of \$10,000,000 each in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 and \$5,000,000, the last issued, in 1928. From 1923 to 1951 he estimates the total receipts into the road fund under the laws as they now exist at \$102,500,000. In all, the state would pay out in principal and interest over the period of thirty years the sum of \$97,500,000 and would have the sum of \$5,000,000 left.

## THIS ROBBER IS READY TO DIE

Broke Into Hardware Store and Selected a Nice, Big Coffin.

Senatobia, Miss., Jan. 16.—With his mind firmly made up that before he died, he would best the profiteers at least once, a burglar broke into the hardware store of R. C. Smith and carried away but one article, a coffin. A description of the burglar in one respect was given the police. Although he was not seen, he was approximately six feet tall, for he selected one of the largest coffins in the establishment. He was evidently a man of good taste, too, for besides selecting a rich upholstered receptacle, motor car tracks leading up to the back door of the hardware store showed the use of a large car.

## INDIANA BREEDER SELLS PRIZE HOG FOR \$35,000

Noblesville, Ind., January 16.—Chief's Best, a spotted Poland-China hog, brought \$35,000 in a sale here this week. The hog belonged to Frank Wise and was purchased by representatives of an Iowa State Breeder's Association. A sow brought \$8000 at the sale. Forty head which were sold brought a total of \$64,380.

Jelly Roll.—The Arcade.

## OPPOSITION TO REED AS DELEGATE SPREADS

W. R. Hollister, Executive Secretary Of National Committee, Fosters Movement.

Jefferson City, Jan. 16.—Opposition to the election of United States Senator James A. Reed, a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention by the State convention the later part of March or early April, has extended from St. Louis, where it was started at meeting of the Democratic League of St. Louis Tuesday night, to the Democratic organization of the State.

A movement being fostered by W. R. Hollister, executive secretary of the National Committee, proposes not only to defeat Reed for Delegate-at-Large, but if he should be elected a district delegate from the Fifth (Kansas City) district, to have his seat declared vacant and to elect some other person in his place. Chairman Neale of the State Committee refused to make any statement regarding his attitude toward the election of Reed as a delegate, but it is known that Neale was in conference yesterday with Hollister and with members of the State Committee as well as the Democrats not in official position, and that at the conference were discussed means to make certain that Reed should not have a seat in the national convention.

Hollister, who is a Missourian and who is now in Missouri as a representative of the national committee in connection with plans for the Third District Congressional election, does not profess to represent the committee in his opposition to Reed, tho it was understood when the national committee met in Washington last week, the report from Missouri that Reed was organizing his friends to election as a delegate was discussed, members of the committee expressed themselves forcibly to the effect that his election should be prevented.

## Community Organization Meetings

The Scott County Farm Bureau will hold community organization meetings next week at the following places:

Monday night, January 26, New Hamburg

Tuesday night, January 27, Miner Switch School House.

Wednesday night, January 28, Morley.

All farmers in these communities are cordially invited to attend these meetings. The farm problems of the eight communities will be discussed as well as measures for solving same. The community will be organized under the Farm Bureau plan and community officers elected.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year.

## ALBERT HALL COOK TO QUIT LOUNGE LIZZARD

Belle Henry, the dusky cook at Albert Hall, whose culinary efforts are highly appreciated by the boys attending the Teachers' College, who live at the hall, has thrown her hat into the ring.

She has declared for another Emancipation Day. In other words, she is preparing to start suit for divorce from John Henry, now a resident of Sikeston, and described by her as a lounge lizzard.

The couple were married at New Madrid in 1905 and separated in 1912. That is, they gave up housekeeping, but Belle's cooking is so good that Henry "just has to" come back once in a while for a sample. But Belle has decided that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and while she is not saying a word, it is hinted that Belle may marry again and this time the lucky man will be one who will stay put.

He will, also, contribute to the family exchequer, as Belle is tired of cooking for a flock of hungry students and turning her earnings over to what she calls a "triflin", no-account man.—Cape Sun.

John Henry was interviewed by the editor of The Standard and says he is much grieved to hear that Mrs. John Henry is dissatisfied with him as a husband, but that everybody in Sikeston cannot be millionaires and as the ivories have not always been kind to him, he may have, at times, been direct in furnishing her with the fine clothes that she craves so well, but if she will only give him further time, he expects to be able to provide for her in a manner befitting her position, as he has now a responsible position in a high-class tansorial parlor and is doing fine.

## STRIKERS SET FIRE TO WHEAT STACKS WITH GLASSES IN SUN

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.—Explaining the mysterious manner in which wheat stacks have been burned in Corboda, dispatches from that province say that the agrarian strikers are using magnifying glasses to set the stacks on fire. The glasses are placed in position during the night, the dispatches assert, and, catching the rays of the sun in the daytime, produce combustion.

Incendiarism in Cordoba and Buenos Aires provinces continues.

Letters received Thursday from the hunters, who are in Mississippi state that they are now having excellent luck in spite of the continued rains. Chas. Tanner and Ben Hahn have each killed a deer. They are now using a two room shack for sleeping quarters, as it was too damp to sleep in the tents. There are two large fire places in the shack and the warmth and glow from the fire in the evening is greatly appreciated. No one has yet mentioned anything about coming home.

Thompson's colt, you may remember swam the river to get a drink, and gained a wide reputation as a fool. But how about the thousands of Americans who are crossing the Florida Straits for the same reasons?—Post Dispatch.

We Will Call For Your Clothes If You Will Call Phone 127.

## MACHINE WORKS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

Sikeston has now an industry, the Hahs Machine Works, owned and operated by J. O. Hahs, that is without question, the best to be found in Southeast Missouri and, when other machinery recently purchased from the U. S. Government and now in transit, is installed, will be the best and most complete in equipment of any machine shop in the State. All of the machinery now in use is of the most modern type and the greater part of it has been bought from the Government. Mr. Hahs force now consists of four experienced mechanics, who working early and late and aided by many labor saving devices, are over-run with work. The force will be considerably increased within a few weeks in order to take care of the spring rush of business. The machinery is run by electric motors and gasoline engines. In order to handle the heavy work with ease, the shop is equipped with floor cranes, overhead cranes, hoists, jacks, etc., there are large furnaces, air hammers, lathes, planers, grinding machines, electric drills and of every sort that are to be found in a first-class machine shop. One particular device that deserves special mentions is a machine, made by Mr. Hahs, for acetylene welding. The most satisfactory results are obtained by the use of this welding machine.

Mr. Hahs came to Sikeston from Dexter, where for five years he was engaged in machine and auto repair work. When Mr. Hahs became anxious to locate in Sikeston, he sold the business in Dexter for some \$14000.

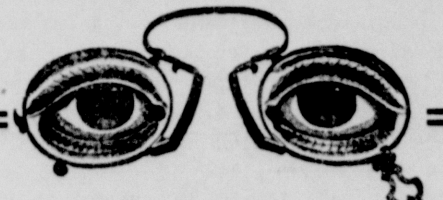
## HARDEN HOPES U. S. SENATE WILL GIVE WAY TO WILSON

Europe Needs Help, and League Without America Is Unthinkable German Leader Asserts.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—"I still hope that the United States Senate will give way," said Maximilian Harden, one of the few Germans who still believe in President Wilson. He stated this on learning from the Post-Dispatch correspondent that President Wilson had refused any compromise on America's participation in the league of nations and wished to refer the whole subject to the American people, being willing to make the question either a dead issue or a very live issue in the next presidential election.

Such opposite extremes as Harden and Count Zu Reventlow agree, along with other Germans, regardless of politics, in wanting America in the league, if there is to be any league at all. Zu Reventlow said today: "The league of nations without America is no league. It would be a mere plunderbund, dominated by England. If we must sell out to somebody, America at least will not exploit or enslave us politically."

We are in receipt of "Christmas Greetings," a booklet issued at this season by Mr. A. J. Matthews, of Sikeston. It is brimful of sage sayings, aspiring aphorisms and else that is sound, such as may be expected to be culled and kept by a practical man of Mr. Matthews' type who has carved his way to fortune by dint of persevering efforts, and one who has enriched his section by his labors as he himself has grown in affluence.—Dexter Statesman.



## Dr. HOYD, Chicago Optometrist Room 2, Regal Hotel, 119 Front St., Sikeston, Mo.

Registered under Illinois State Optical Law, will by request give the people of Sikeston the opportunity of professional eye correction of all errors of the eye by compound lenses in prisms and cylinder lenses for headaches, granulated eye lids, pain back of eye ball, stigmatism, myopia, hyperopia, crossed eyes for children between 5 to 12 years old, near sight and squint. I am maker of all lenses to fit each case. I use the genuine crystal glass only. My Zylonite Frames, Shur-On and Finger Clip Mounting in 10-12 karat are the highest recommended goods placed on the Optical Profession by S. Q. Loyd Mfg. Co., of The American Ophthalmic Optical concern, recommended best goods now on the market. I fully recommend the Kryptok and Biviso two double vision crystal lenses for near and far off seeing for older people, does away with the old style cemented pieces and bifocals that become loosened and gather dirt. These new double lenses have no seam or hump on them. Now is the time to get your work done by the man that is expert on the eye for 37 years at your home. No railroad fare to pay, no risk with a peddler, jeweler or fake or a would-be optician. All work guaranteed done to the point. Get in line. Inquire for my headquarters at Palace Cafe. Leave your names there. Quick and sure service.

DR. HOYD—GRADUATE OPTOMETRIST—CHICAGO

## In a Wild Moment

Gene Stewart boasted he'd marry the first girl who came into town.

That is the start of Zane Grey's red-blooded, gripping story.

## "THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS"

A TRIUMPH FOR

## DUSTIN FARNUM

Direction United Picture Theatres of America, Inc.

See It Early—You'll Want To See It Twice

## MALONE THEATRE

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Admission 28c and 17c, War Tax included



# SIKESTON STANDARD

CHAS. L. BLANTON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.

ENTERED at the Postoffice at Skeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE  
ADVERTISING RATES AND JOB PRINTING PRICES ON APPLICATION  
TELEPHONE NO. 137

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott county that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.



## The Passing of Judge Parsons

The Standard announces the death of Geo. B. Parsons, which occurred at the home of Richard McGilvary on Moore Avenue at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. This is a hard task for the editor, as it is like writing of the death of a father or older brother. One of the first men we became acquainted with after moving to Skeston was Judge Parsons. Both being Democrats of the old school, both having lived and labored in Washington City, both being plain spoken, there existed a strong friendship that made us feel kindly the one toward the other.

Judge Parsons was born on a farm near Eldorado, Ill., June 3, 1853, later moved to Shawneetown, Ill., where for a number of years he practiced law and edited a newspaper. He was later a clerk in the postoffice of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. After serving several years in this capacity, he returned to Shawneetown and was elected to the legislature, being one of the 101 Democratic members who made such a fight for and elected Palmer to the United States Senate. Again he was called to Washington City and made journal clerk of the House and for accurate and painstaking work, was given a watch by the Congress of the United States, suitably engraved. He was twice nominated by the Democrats for State Auditor of Illinois and made two active campaigns of the State. In his younger days he was a powerful and forceful speaker, and even in later years, though impaired in health, he could and did make some of the best patriotic talks we have ever heard. For a number of years he was police judge and city attorney of Skeston and made a splendid officer. Judge Parsons has not been in good health for a long time and his condition grew so bad that he was taken to a hospital in Cairo and from there to a hospital in East St. Louis, where he remained for three months, or until he was pronounced able to return home some three weeks ago. In his absence his business affairs were laid aside and when he attempted to take up his duties, he overtaxed his strength and was again forced to take to his bed, from which he never arose. Friday he grew weaker and on Saturday he sank rapidly, and the physician advised that the family be called as the end was near. G. Penn Parsons and Mrs. Thos. E. Duffy arrived soon after he died, but Mrs. Ed Kendall was present when he breathed his last. Some ten or more years ago, Judge Parsons joined the Baptist Church in this city at a revival meeting and was a true Christian to the day of his death. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Baptist Church, Rev. S. P. Britte officiating. The Masonic lodge in a body acted as an escort and took charge of the body at the church and laid it to rest in the Skeston Cemetery.

All over the United States the agitation for increased pay for school teachers is being carried on by those interested in better education. In Skeston few, if any, of our present corps of efficient teachers will apply for another term unless there be some radical changes made, especially in the matter of pay. We have 26 teachers employed and the average pay is a trifle over \$3.25 per day for the nine months term, which is much less than that paid for day labor where the party can neither read or write. With the already shortage of finances, the condition faces us to provide a teacher and building for the negro children, who are here and demand and are entitled to a school. How the money is to be found is a question for the school board to pass on. In the meantime it may not be unwise to say that but two courses are open to raise more money. One by raising materially the assessed valuation of all property, or the forcing of those who are hiding notes, bonds, etc., to give them in.

After the show visit The Bijou. We have all kinds of Hot Drinks. We solicit your patronage and will endeavor to give you the best that money can buy.

The County Court has agreed to pay the claims of F. M. Sikes, C. D. Matthews and G. B. Hunter, for ground condemned as a right-of-way on Kingshighway north of Skeston, to straighten the road from the corner of the Sam Marshall home to the corner at C. F. McMullin's farm, known as Freeman's Landing, and the road near the old Mason homestead that goes into the present road at Klug's Hill. This will greatly shorten the distance besides saving time on several very short turns. The Court will pay the damage of \$3650, if any funds are available, out of the general road fund, but under the law cannot use any of the State or Federal aid money to secure a right-of-way notwithstanding it would save a great deal of the fund by making the road straight. Just as soon as the weather settles sufficiently a large force will be put on the job and Contractor Madden will work both north and south from Benton that he may make up for lost time caused by bad fall and winter weather. The gravel for south end from Benton will be taken from a pit above Commerce and shipped by rail to convenient switches that will enable the contractor to make short hauls.

The Board of Aldermen will be asked to call for bids for the improvements of several streets at its next regular meeting. Petitions were circulated Saturday afternoon to pave Kingshighway to Tanner Street, North Street from Kingshighway to New Madrid streets, Tanner street from New Madrid to Moore Avenue and Ranney Avenue from Parkland addition to East Malone Avenue. It is believed that this mileage will be sufficient to induce a bidder for the work. The same kind of material that is used on North New Madrid street will be used. The Standard is informed that many of the large suburbs of several large cities are using 30-foot concrete streets leaving a wide parkage on each side, between curb and walk that is placed to grass and where water connections can be made without digging up the hard surfaced street. If it becomes necessary to dig across the street a tunnel under the paving can be made without a breakage in the surface. By using a 30-foot street, the cost of paving is much less. If this improvement is authorized, it will open Ranney Avenue to East Malone and give another crossing to the Missouri Pacific tracks. This crossing is now closed when the chart of the city show that is a regular authorized crossing. Petitions for other streets may be presented at the meeting, but the above-mentioned ones are already signed almost unanimously. Let the good work proceed.

It used to be said that if only the Chinamen could be persuaded to add one inch to the length of their shirts, the cotton mills of England would double their profits, and one had visions of English commercial travelers touring China in a great endeavor to bring about this happy result. Now comes a much more ambitious proposal, that if all of China's 400,000,000 people could afford to buy only one suit of cotton clothes a year, 100,000 additional looms would be needed to manufacture the required cloth. As China has only 7000 looms, such an extension of wardrobes would immediately benefit England, with its 1,000,000 looms which are now operating to clothe the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge Decker and son returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Paducah, Ky., Thursday evening.

C. C. Buchanan returned Friday from a visit to his father at Eddyville, Ill. He reports the prospect for wheat in that section of Illinois as being very slim.

HE WAGERED HE'D MARRY THE FIRST GIRL THAT BLEW IN TO TOWN. She was pretty and Gene went ahead. See the sequel to the wager. See Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

## Important Provisions of Dry Law Every Person Should Know.

After Friday, January 16:

1. Persons may possess their own private stocks of liquor for the use of themselves, their families and invited guests.
2. Carrying of flasks in the pocket, or keeping liquor in the office or place of business will be unlawful.
3. Residents of clubs, hotels and boarding houses may have a private stock, to be kept in their room or exclusive locker; cannot be consumed in dining room or clubrooms, but only in their rooms.
4. Owners of two private residences may by special permit remove their stock of liquors from one house to the other. There seems no similar provision for those who must remove from one residence to another.
5. Manufacture of cider which contains one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol is barred, except for conversion into vinegar.
6. Hotels, restaurants and saloons with liquor on hand must report the kinds and amounts of each by January 27 to Prohibition Director. But no liquor, according to revenue officials, can be legally removed from any saloon, hotel, etc., after the constitutional prohibition act becomes effective on Saturday next. All stocks in hand on that date are to be held until disposition thereof is made under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Collector, acting in conjunction with the Prohibition Commissioner.
7. The possession of unreported liquor, except private stock, February 1, is made prima facie evidence of law violation, and the liquor may be seized and the place where held declared a common nuisance.
8. The home brewing of beer is barred.
9. The liquor in storage warehouses or elsewhere may be sold upon issuance of a permit and the filing of a bond for nonbeverage purposes.
10. Places where liquor is kept or sold may be abated by injunction and the property sold under lien to pay costs and fines.
11. Search warrants may be issued to search any building for liquor except a private residence.
12. Patients who obtain prescriptions for liquor can get but one pint in ten days. The prescription when once filled must be canceled.
13. The name "beer", "porter" and "ale" are barred on soft drinks manufactured.
14. Persons selling liquor to an intoxicated man are liable for any depredations he may commit against persons and property.

## Daniels Says "Fear of Foreign Vote" Shaped Fate of Treaty.

New York, Jan. 16.—Charging that "hyphenated and un-American influences" have dominated the Senate in its consideration of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant, Secretary Daniels last night at the Holland Society dinner here declared the nation faces the danger of having the fate of the covenant decided, not upon considerations of merit, but thru "fear of a foreign control in the vote." Daniels asserted that reappearance of "hyphenated politics" when the league covenant was laid before the Senate was the first time "this snake has crawled out of its hole since the armistice was signed."

"It did not emerge," the Secretary continued, "until it was coaxed out by men and who wave the flag, sing America and whisper to supposed disloyal Americans: 'Vote by race and language; keep organized as hyphens, and you can hold the balance of power in American politics.'"

"When the President returned from Paris with the treaty of peace and the debate began, it required only a few days to perceive that it was not to be discussed solely on its merits, but from the standpoint of whether it would please the German-Americans, the Irish-Americans, the Italian-Americans, the British-Americans and others of foreign descent whose votes, supposed to be influenced by Old World concerns, are desired by political manipulators next November."

Call 127 For Cleaning and Pressing. "THREE TO ONE—SO THE ODDS WAS EVEN." Get this thrilling fight in "The Light of Western Stars."—Malone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation. HIDE WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

## The Joust on London Bridge.

London Bridge once was the scene of a "joust." There on St. George's day in 1398, in the presence of King Richard II and his court, Sir David DeLindsay, Earl of Crawford, and Lord Wells met in one of those knightly duels which were in that time considered the proper form for settling disputes.

Tournaments and jousts for several centuries had been the national sports of Europe. In Germany each section held its tournaments. France saw its nobility meet on fields where its king sat as a spectator. The tournament and the joust were quite different things.

The tournament saw companies of from five to a dozen knights ranged against each other. There were regular rules and judges to see that these were observed. Man and horse were inspected before the "battle" began. The plan of each contestant was to unhorse the other, but this must be done by a blow from a blunt lance received full from in front. A side blow that threw the opponent was considered a victory for the knight thrown as it showed bad horsemanship on the part of the other.

The knight who sought to fasten himself to a saddle and thus prevent being thrown was deprived of knight-hood. Horsemanship counted as much as use of weapons. Daggers were not permitted on the field. Swords must be without points.

The knight was permitted to wear an outer garment over his armor and this lent a gay appearance to the contending forces. If one side unhorsed five of six men it won, but if only three were unhorsed on one side there was no victory.


The joust, on the other hand, virtually was a duel and when the two knights met on London Bridge it was to be a fight to the death. The dispute that led to this combat was as to whether Scots or English were the best knights. Sir David had a safe conduct to London and return if he proved the victor. The agreement for the contest had been drawn up in legal form and attested before the King.

"They agree to run certain courses on horse back with spears sharp ground for life," it read.

The knights appeared in full armor and mounted on war horses. The horse was more important than the armor for the animal must be as skilled as the rider to meet the shock of the other steed.

"They ran together with the fierceness of mortal hate," the narrative states. "Though they attained (met fair with lances striking shields) both kept their saddles. Lord David kept his seat with such remarkable firmness that a cry went up that he was 'locked in his saddle.'"

To disprove this he leaped from his steed, ran around the animal, and vaulted again to its back. This brought a long cheer from the beholders.



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of  
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A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:

Room with Private Bath	One Person	\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons		\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath		\$1 and \$1.50

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Scott county, Missouri, December 16th, 1919, made returnable to March term of said court 1920, to the sheriff of said Scott county, directed and to me delivered, in favor of Reece G. Allen, collector of revenue, plaintiff, and against Sallie A. Hammond, defendant.

I have seized and levied upon all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the above named defendant, Sallie A. Hammond, of and to the following described real estate situate lying and being in the said county of Scott, State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots 11 and 12 in block 14, Cotton Belt addition to the town of Graysboro, Mo.

And I will on, Tuesday, March 9, 1920, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the town of Benton in said Scott county, Missouri, during the session of the circuit court of said Scott county, Missouri, at its March term, 1920, aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Sallie A. Hammond, of and to satisfy said execution and costs.

F. K. SNEED, Sheriff,  
Scott County, Missouri.

They clashed again, and agint neither left his saddle. The battle then was renewed on foot and Sir David proved Scotch skill superior and the life of Lord Wells was in his power. But Sir David turned toward the king and bowing low presented the fallen knight to the queen. Raising his foe from the ground he said:

"The queen may do with this knight as she desires. I have proven my contention and mercy can best be displayed by a woman."

The queen at once declared that Lord Wells was to live and the contest ended.

This was only one of the many jousts, in which not always was the victor so knightly, that are recorded in the history of England and of Europe in the days when "knight-hood was in flower."—K. C. Times.

Ilmo Masons are now determined to have a Masonic temple. A building organization, with a bunch of live wires, who know not the word fail, at the head of the movement has recently been perfected. Something over \$6000 worth of stock has been subscribed for, altho' no special effort to dispose of stock has yet been made. A suitable location has already been secured, a corner lot with paved streets on either side. The building plans now under consideration are for a two story brick building, the first floor to be used as a gymnasium—large enough for a basketball court, banquet hall and other purposes. The second floor will be used for lodge purposes. No effort will be made to sell stock to any other but Masons.

Hot Chocolate Fudge Sundae at The Arcade.

E. J. Keith was in Lilbourn Wednesday on business.

Ask for  
**"HILL'S"**  
FIVE MILLION PEOPLE  
USED IT LAST YEAR  
**HILL'S**  
**CASCARA QUININE**  
**BROMIDE**

Standard cold remedy for 20 years  
—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days.  
Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture.

At All Drug Stores



## Dresses At \$15.00 to \$26.00

We have some very pretty all wool silk embroidered dresses and beautiful furs we have reduced to almost cost as we want to close them out.

**Miss M. E. Martin**  
Sikeston, Mo.

## GIVE UP THEIR TROUSERS.

Turkish Women Adopt the American One-Piece Style Dress.

Trousers are being discarded by Turkish women and girls in favor of the American one-piece dress.

Miss Elsie Tanner of New York, Y. W. C. A. worker with the American relief Mission in the near East, is authority for the statement. Miss Tanner is one of the directors of a home for Armenian girls who have been rescued from Turkish harems in Tarpoot, Turkey.

After the girls have been in the rescue home for one month they are given cloth enough for a dress. Miss Tanner has reported to the Y. W. C. A. headquarters in New York that recently seventy-five girls were given cloth for a dress and for underclothes and that they were all busy sewing. A tailor had been found to cut out the dresses from an American pattern for a one-piece dress. These will be worn in place of the Turkish trousers of variegated hue now worn by the women.

The women in these homes range from 14 to 35 years of age, Miss Tanner says. They came originally from the villages and many of them have been brides of Turkish soldiers, while others have been servants and have worked very hard.—K. C. Star.

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or played for you by  
the world's greatest  
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**Victrola**  
in your home. Come in  
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Call on the Cash Grocery. Is extracted and put up in 10-pound pails.

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## What You Should Know

ABOUT "THE LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS"

It is DUSTIN FARNUM'S Big United super-picture.

It is A MAGNIFICENT picturization of ZANE GREY'S thrilling romance of the South Western Border.

It is ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best and biggest work this great screen favorite has ever filmed.

It is impressive, thrilling, picturesque, rich in human interest. Its grandeur of scenery is a positive delight.

It is directed by Charles Swickard, with screen version by Roy Clements.

It is a story that holds from start to finish. An out-of-the-ordinary big six-reel feature with real action in an artistic atmosphere.

It is CLEAN and will please ALL CLASSES of picture patrons.

**Malone Theatre, Wednesday Night**

Admission 17c and 28c, War Tax Included

## MR. JOHN ALBRITTON

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Has joined our force and from now on you will find him with us to serve your needs and desires.

FREE EMBALMING AND FUNERAL CHAPEL

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that on or about February first we will open an exclusive grocery store in the Beck building that is being erected on Front street, known as Harper's Grocery. We hope to share in a liberal amount of your patronage, which we will highly appreciate.

G. R. Harper H. S. Harper

Phone 110

Phone 110

## THREE MEN FLEE FROM BENTON JAIL

## Overpower Janitor As He Enters To Feed Prisoners

Benton, Jan. 19.—Three more prisoners left Scott county jail at 5 p. m. yesterday. One of them was in the trio who escaped from the jail a few weeks ago and was recaptured at Rockview. His name is Shaw and he was sent to the county jail on a burglary charge from Sikeston. Another man who escaped yesterday afternoon was named Wilburn.

When the janitor, Henry Grant, entered the jail to give the prisoners their supper about 5 o'clock one of the men threw a sack over his head, after which they took the keys from him, shoved him into a cell and then made their escape from the front door, running into the woods near town.

Another prisoner, Headrick, charged with burglary at Fornefelt, refused to escape, saying he is innocent of the charge against him and that he will prove it at his coming trial.

He told county officials who came to investigate the matter that he had overheard the plotting of the three men who escaped. According to his tale, it was the plan to overpower the janitor, escape to Rockview and catch a Cotton Belt train to Arkansas.

They chose yesterday because of the absence of Sheriff Sneed from the county seat, figuring it would give them a better opportunity to escape before pursuit could be organized.—Cape Missourian.

## Oldest Tune In The World.

Asked to name the oldest tune in the world, few persons could give the correct answer. It is that to which is sung the words "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the air, which can be traced in distant Asia and Africa, as well as in most European countries, has an interesting history.

Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is supposed to have been learned from the ancient Babylonians by the Egyptians, who popularized it, in Africa and Asia Minor. Arabs still sing it.

The Crusaders caught the tune from their Saracen enemies, and sung it under the walls of Jerusalem. The air was ultimately carried into Europe, where it survived, in various forms, among the folksongs of the different nations.

The words were sung to the old, popular air, whose lilting rhythm lent itself to the swing of the twenty-two verses.

Napoleon himself, thought a hater of music, never mounted his charger to go into action without singing a few bars of the ancient melody.

The air is still popular in France, as it is in England and America, but few of the doughboys, Tommies and

## poilus humming in chorus can have suspected the varied history of the simple tune.

## QUIET THE SEA WITH AIR. American's Invention Protects Ships Lying in Harbor.

An interesting device intended for such purposes as protecting a small port where the cost of permanent works would be prohibitive or for warding off heavy seas from a vessel lying along an exposed pier, recently has been perfected.

Known as the Brasher air screen, it is the invention of Philip Brasher, an American government engineer. It consists in laying a line of perforated pipes on the bod of the sea. These pipes are connected to an air compressor and when a gale springs up compressed air is driven through them. The bubbles as they rise to the surface form a screen behind which it is said that a vessel can lie safely, even though a heavy sea may be running a few hundred yards away. The device was first used for the protection of a pier, four thousand feet long, at El Segundo, in California. In the winter after this pier was built, half of it was washed away, and its owners were contemplating the abandonment of the station when the air screen was installed, with satisfactory results.

## Water Trees Of Sudan.

How the natives of the Kordofan and Nubia Mountains, of the Sudan, store their water supply in the remarkable Tebedi, Baoba or Adansonia digitata trees, is explained by Capt. E. Galway Warren, in the Wide World Magazine.

The trunks of these trees, which attain huge proportions, sometimes being 18 feet in diameter for a distance of over 20 feet, where the branches begin, are hollow. A hole is cut in the tree near the top of the straight trunk and a native hollows out the interior, until a mere shell a few inches thick remains. Then a basin is formed in the earth near its base, which fills during the rainy season. This water is stored in the trunk of the tree, and remains sweet for long periods. Even after two years only a slight discoloration was noted in the water.

Natives sell water from these storehouses to travelers. Tenants rent the trees with their lands and store the family water supply in them. Nobody knows how old the trees are, although they are reputed to be many centuries old.

From the bark of the trees the natives make rope for binding camel loads, building homes, etc. The tree yields nuts of a bitter taste, not unlike almonds, which are ground into a flour. The nut shells are used as snuff boxes.

Hot Cocoa at The Arcade.

## Sister of Cape Woman Located John McCormack

John McCormack, the famous tenor, who appears in recital at St. Louis on January 29, owes his rise to fame to a sister of Mrs. J. A. Rigdon, 250 North Louisiana, wife of the proprietor of the new Rigdon Laundry. The sister, Mrs. E. J. O'Neil, died about eight years ago at her home in Bridgeport, Conn. Before her marriage she was Essie Quaid and was known on two continents as a contralto opera singer. The story of her discovery of McCormack reads like fiction.

About twenty years ago McCormack lived in a little hamlet in Ireland. He was gifted with a wonderful voice. On summer evenings he would be the center of a group of gay Irish lads and colleens who crowded about to listen enraptured while he sang to them quaint folk-songs and melodies familiar to the locality in which they lived.

Unlearned as were these young people in music, they could not help but feel the wonder of his voice as he poured forth his soul in melody, unmindful of his audience.

One day Mrs. O'Neil, a great contralto singer, visited the hamlet. She was on a tour of Ireland. The singer was told of the Irish lad, and she sought him. She persuaded him to sing for her, and so deeply was she impressed that she straightway took him in charge.

The lad was provided with the services of great English and Irish directors and teachers. His rise was rapid, and today he is one of the most famous of the world's tenors.

Mrs. Rigdon and her sister, Mrs. O'Neil, were born in Limerick, Ireland. In early life Mrs. O'Neil gave promise as a singer, and after studying at the London Conservatory of Music under several masters she went on tour. She gained fame rapidly, and traveled through both Europe and America.

At the time she met McCormack Mrs. O'Neil was Essie Quaid, but a short time later she married Mr. O'Neil, who was also a native of Limerick. Mr. O'Neil had come to America and had engaged in the rubber industry at Bridgeport, Conn. It was while both were visiting relatives in their old home that they were married. They came to Bridgeport to reside.

It was shortly before her death that McCormack paid his first visit to America, and on landing he sought out his benefactor to express to her his gratitude.

Mrs. Rigdon will visit St. Louis while the singer is there, and hopes to meet him.—Cape Sun.

A number of interested parties will meet at the Hotel Marshall Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock to discuss a Community building and to devise ways and means of raising a building fund. A mass meeting of citizens of the City will be called at an early date.

## PERSONAL NEWS

## Of Town and Country

It's good coal if it's Energy.

Cecil Reed made a business trip to Matthews Friday.

Use Energy, the coal with a reputation.

Arthur Barrett visited in Portageville Sunday.

Energy, Washed Nut, more heat, less ash, no clinkers.

Levi Cook made a business trip to St. Louis this week.

Mrs. Ada Vaughn is visiting relatives and friends in Oran.

Miss Sue Spence of Morehouse spent Saturday in Sikeston.

W. H. Sikes was in Kewanee on business Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ada Byrum of Charleston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed Albright.

Mrs. D. E. Grojean of Dexter visited last week end with relatives in this city.

R. B. Stout of Blythesville is in our city on business of great importance (?)

A 9½ pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hovis January 15.

Mrs. Ella Old of Commerce spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Emma Kendall.

Judge J. C. Lescher, who has been quite ill for several days, is reported slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Dover and babe arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives and friends.

A little son arrived Sunday morning of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover.

Mrs. P. D. Quinn of Chicago spent last week end in this city, the guest of Miss Emma Roush.

Brisket Beef 10 cents per pound or three pounds for a quarter. Phone 24—Walpole Packing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hahs and little daughter left Sunday for a visit with relatives in Daisy, Missouri.

Mrs. R. W. Finley and daughter, Miss Rita, of Chaffee, were guests of Mrs. Tom Malone Sunday.

Lloyd Whittaker of Cape Girardeau was in Sikeston Friday evening to attend the basketball games.

Mr. and Mrs. "Chilli" Davis of Blythesville, Ark., are guests of the former's brother, Pat Davis and family.

Alfred Sikes, Porter and Ed Kendall returned Monday night from the Hunter's camp in Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Stubble Clover Hay. This hay will not slobber your stock.—Birch Moll, Sikeston, Mo. Phone 233J

Mrs. Lizzie Edmiston returned Wednesday from a visit with her sons, Huber and Grover Edmiston at Kennett.

The young ladies are making elaborate plans for a Leap Year dance to be given sometime the latter part of the month.

Mrs. G. W. went to Cairo Monday to meet Mr. Dempster and Robert, who were returning from a brief visit in Illinois.

J. A. Hess and daughter, Miss Helen have just closed a deal with W. S. Smith for his interests in the O. K. Drug Store.

L. W. Pope, of Poplar Bluff, assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Co., was in this city on business Thursday.

Mrs. G. A. Dempster went to Cairo Monday to meet Mr. Dempster and Robert, who were returning from a brief visit in Illinois.

R. B. Stout, Miss Hazel Stubbs and Miss Amy Allen were guests of Herman Henry at 6 o'clock dinner at the Hotel Marshall Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Wyatt returned Monday to her home in Essex after a visit here with her son and daughter, Mr. Clarence Wyatt and Mrs. Roy Johnson.

Louis Carl, the little son of L. C. Erdman, is reported recovering rapidly from the injuries he received when struck by an automobile some few days ago.

Dr. Tonelli, Dr. McClure, Beechy Walpole, Miss Camille Klein, Miss Lora Stoner, and Miss Irene Hollister were guests of Mrs. Milotr Haas at 12 o'clock luncheon Sunday.

We are glad to report that G. W. Arterburn is recovering nicely from the injuries received last week, when he was kicked by a mule. It is now thought that it will be possible to bring him home the middle of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Galeener of Vienna, Ill., left Saturday afternoon for a brief visit with relatives in Arizona and California.

The Poultry Association will meet Wednesday night at 7 o'clock in the office room of W. A. Goodpasture. All who are interested in poultry raising are requested to attend this meeting. Many matters of importance to the birds will come up for discussion.

Miss Bonnie Clark and Miss Carrie Albright spent the week end with homefolks. Both young ladies are attending school in Cape Girardeau. Miss Clark is a student at the Business College and Miss Albright, a student at the Teachers College.

Plans are being made by John G. Russell to move the house on North Kingshighway known as the Uncle Bob Randol house, to a lot in the western part of town. A modern brick building will then be erected on the Kingshighway lot by the Russell-Whitener Company, which they will occupy themselves.

John G. Russell, of the Russell-Whitener Implement Co., has sold his home on North St., to Mrs. Ella Old of Commerce, who expects to move here in the near future. Mr. Russell expects to build a home on the lot north of the Clay Stubbs home, facing the park. The present plans are for a stucco bungalow.

Howard Morrison has purchased from Geo. B. Ferris of Grand Rapids, Mich., a pen of 8 pullets and 1 cockerel of Single Comb White Leghorns. These birds are expected to arrive in Sikeston any day. Mr. Ferris has a great laying strain of Leghorns and Howard hopes to establish this strain in Southeast Missouri.

Judge Heisserer of Oran was in Sikeston on business Friday afternoon. He says he is not a candidate for reelection, but the voters of the First District should draft him for the ensuing years, as he is just now getting to be a real value to the citizenship of the county. He is a man of good business qualifications and should be elected for another term without opposition in the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stone of this City took their seven years old son, James Jr., to Cairo Monday morning, where he will undergo an operation at St. Mary's Infirmary for obstruction of the bowels. The little fellow has suffered intensely since Friday of last week and his condition is considered quite serious by the attending physician. The trouble was caused by the continued eating of paraffine wax.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tanner returned Saturday morning from St. Louis. Mr. Tanner's eyes are very much improved by the treatment received from a specialist in the city.

The recent sleet storm played havoc with telephone and telegraph wires everywhere, but Bloomfield seems to have been crippled just a bit worse than most places. A force of Sikeston linemen were called upon to assist in the work of repairing damaged wires.

The case of Campbell and Davis against Linus Moll, which has been tried three times and finally tried in the Springfield Court of Appeals in Poplar Bluff, has been reversed and remanded and will likely be tried again in the New Madrid County Court. This was over some \$200 worth of straw, which was burned in New Madrid county. The costs in the case amounts to something in the neighborhood of \$200. M. G. Gresham and J. Val Baker, represented the plaintiff and R. E. Bailey, the defendant.

An incubator, 30,000 egg capacity has been received in Cape Girardeau and placed in the old Houck building which will be known now as the "Chickery." The incubator is owned by V. H. Drumm, who expects to hatch out 30,000 fluffy chickens each month. Eight varieties of chicks will be hatched, white and brown Leghorns, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. The hatching will begin about February 15th and will be kept up until June 15. In the fall, hatching will start again.

Since the local W. C. T. U. has pledged the sum of \$1000 for the Community building fund, the president has appointed 10 members of the Union, who will serve as Captains, each Captain will, in turn, enlist the help of ten ladies as workers on her team. Each team is to raise \$100. A meeting has been called for 3:00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Maude Stubbs, to complete all arrangements and start the movement to raise the amount pledged. The Captains chosen are: Mrs. Irene Applegate, Mrs. Etta McMullin, Mrs. Belle Morrison, Mrs. Lillie Young, Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, Mrs. Earle Hollingsworth, Mrs. Lena Galeener, Mrs. Lillian Miller, Mrs. Ella Law and Miss Marjorie Smith.

## Allies Demand the Kaiser

Paris, January 18.—The Supreme Council's note to the Dutch Government, asking that the former German Emperor be given up to the allies under article 27 of the Versailles treaty, for trial, points out that if the former Emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German Government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls the "synical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostilities, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war," and declares: "For all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break or permit others to break the most sacred rules of human conscience."

"The powers cannot conceive," it adds "that the Netherlands would regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility weighing the ex-Emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations, so far as she is able to prosecute, or at least not impede, the punishment of crimes committed."

The note points out that it is the duty of the powers to insure execution of article 227 without entering into argument, because "it is not a question of public accusation having throughout a legal character, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees such as have hitherto been unknown in public law."

It concludes by expressing the conviction that Holland, one of the first to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe.

## NEW KRAUT

Farmers Supply Co.

Men's two and three piece cordoroy suits at prices less than others are asking.—Pinnel Store Co.

Try our hot drinks. We have lots of different kinds. Hot chocolate, Tomato Bouillon, Beef Bouillon, Chicken Bouillon, Oyster Bouillon, Clam Bouillon. You will like our hot chocolate.—The Bijou.

Quite a delegation of prominent farmers of Southeast Missouri together with the Farm Agents and Farm Bureau officers left Sunday to spend Farmers Week in Columbia. We were unable to obtain a complete list of each county's representatives, about 10 going from Cape County, DeWolfe, the Farm Agent and some 15 men from Mississippi, Mr. Langston from Butler County, County Agent Hensley, W. S. Edwards, Alf Stepp and Renner Bros. from New Madrid County, J. H. McFarland, W. A. Crockett and Nelson Rankin from Pemiscot, J. C. Kline, Mr. Parker, Frank McMullin, W. H. Crutchfield, E. J. Maloney, S. E. Newhouse, L. F. Weaver and W. G. Smith from Stoddard, and A. I. Foard, J. N. Stinson, Wade Norrid, W. S. Way, and Jesse Nolan of Scott County.

Sikeston won the honors in the High school debate at Malden Friday night, by a vote of 2 to 1. Sikeston High was represented by Paul Denman and Dallas Beauchamp, who had the negative side of the question, "Should the Government own and control the Merchant Marine." While our excellent debating team was winning honors, away from home, the two basketball teams were also winning honors. A double-header basketball game was played. Each game was hard fought and Sikeston High was victor in both. The game between the girls of Morehouse and Sikeston resulted in a score of 18-0. This was the first game of the season for the Sikeston girls and the seventh game for the girls of Morehouse. The game between the boys of Malden and boys of Sikeston, was won by Sikeston, 57-0.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. West, who recently moved here from Hartford, Ark., are now living on Greer Avenue in the house formerly occupied by John Miller. Mr. West was here in the early Fall and purchased a farm, near Minner Switch, from J. L. Tanner and also leased one of the corner store rooms in the new Beck Building, which he will occupy with a complete and entirely new line of general merchandise, shoes, and men's ready-to-wear. The Wests come to our city recommended as experienced business people and progressive citizens, who are actively interested in every movement that is for the betterment of the community. Mr. West will go next week to the markets to buy his line of goods and expects to be ready for business about the first of March. For the present at least, the business he now owns in Hartford will be retained just as it is.

## All Day Meeting of W. C. T. U.

Friday, January 16th, Sikeston's local W. C. T. U., held an all day Praise Service, in celebration of National Constitutional Prohibition. The meeting was held at the Methodist Church and opened with the usual devotionals. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Clark, Mo., State President of the W. C. T. U. was an honored guest at this meeting. It was Mrs. Burger who organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Sikeston twenty-one year ago with twenty-one members. A brief history was read of the temperance work done in the pioneer days by Mrs. Sikes, Mrs. Hess and others. Then followed the Noon-tide prayer, led by Mrs. Burger, which was a sermon in itself. Delicious refreshments were served in the church dining room by the worthy committee. Luncheon was followed by a social hour.

The afternoon session begun with devotional services. The State President, Mrs. Burger, then gave a very instructive and interesting talk on the future work of the Union. A few of the plans are: Scientific Temperance instruction in the schools, Child Welfare, Americanization work, Women in Industry, Law enforcement and Social Welfare. The question is often asked will the W. C. T. U. now make a special campaign on tobacco? In answer, it is stated that since we have National Constitutional Prohibition, the Union will not make any greater fight on tobacco than has been made for years and years—trying to educate. A helpful address that was greatly appreciated was made by Rev. A. H. Barnes. The service then closed with benediction by Rev. Barnes.

Always at your service with ice cream and soft drinks. Come early and often.—The Bijou.

SANDWICHOLA:—Tuna, Pimientos, Olives in Olive Oil. 'T's Good Too.'—Farmers Supply Co.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Office: 207 Scott County Mill Co. Building. Phone 138.

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Practice in all courts.

The Joe Moore Fire Insurance Agency will be pleased to write your fire and tornado insurance. You will have the benefit of twenty-five years experience in this business.  
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Office: Shanks & Sons Stables.

Dr. C. T. Old  
Veterinary Surgeon  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office, J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard. Phone 114, night, 221

E. W. Harrelson  
Dentist  
McCoy & Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.

Dr. O. A. Mitchell.  
Dentist  
Citizens Bank Building.  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 417, Residence phone 208

Dr. B. F. Blanton,  
Dentist.  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. Anthony  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Missouri.  
Phone 530  
Office: Scott Co. Mill Bldg.

Drs. TONELLI & McCLURE  
Physicians and Surgeons  
Rooms 216-217  
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Phone 244  
Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M.  
Sikeston, Missouri.  
Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays,  
2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.  
Visitors Welcome.



# THE BIG SONG SHOW

AT THE

## Malone Theatre

Thursday Evening, January 22

## FRANK KING'S DAINTY GIRLS

In a New and  
Up-to-date

## Musical Comedy

Built For Laughing Purposes Only

Special Scenery!      Gorgeous Wardrobe!  
Electrical Effects!

## Dancing Beauty Chorus

Reserve Your Seats Now at Dudley's Place

ADMISSION 50c and 75c

### MASSACRE OF CZAR AND 26 RELATIVES

Mine pits in West Siberia, disused by the murderous Soviet Government, have been used to hide away the crime of which even the Bolshevik perpetrators are now ashamed—the massacre of Czar Nicholas, late sovereign of all the Russias, and his Imperial family and other immediate relatives, twenty-six in all. There in the slime and blackness, unclothed, and with limbs unstraightened, with no sign above their remains save the primitive windlass, lie the four beautiful young princesses, their young brother who hoped to succeed to the throne, and the fastidious queen-mother, that Empress of such exquisite taste and practice that she must take with her when she traveled, the real laces and the solid silver for her toilet table, even though she were visiting royalty.

Full account of the findings of Gen. Dietrichs, who was delegated by Admiral Kolchak, the Dictator of Siberia, to assemble the evidence collected by the Ural Government, was given (in advance of the publication of the official report by the Siberian authorities at Omsk), to E. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr., who has written the murder and the "burial", in detail, in a daily newspaper of Tokio, Japan. Young Fleisher's father was an old friend of Julius A. Baer, St. Louis merchant, to whom the journalist has sent a copy of the remarkable narrative. Gen. Dietrichs' proofs of the murder of the Romanoffs were obtained from four distinct sources, all agreeing on the main points. To clear up a few points which remain, the Omsk Government is still continuing the investigation.

These proofs support the statement that all reports of the ex-Czar's survival of his imprisonment, trial and sentence have nothing to justify them, and all hopes entertained by the Dowager Czarina, mother of Nicholas and the Grand Dukes, waiting for her sons in her Crimean exile, are probably in vain.

At Ekaterinburg, in the midst of the sixty mine pits taht formed so convenient burial pits, the slaughter was accomplished after months of torture, including for the Czarina and her daughter "those fiendish attentions which are a part of Bolshevism."

The Czar and the Czarina, with one of the Princesses, were first taken to Ekaterinburg, April 28, 1918, to the Ipatiev House, which was afterwards occupied by Gen. Gaida of the Czechoslovak Army as his headquarters. It was not required by the Soviet authorities at that time that the Czarina should go with her husband, but she felt that the end was at hand, and therefore chose to accompany him. Great must have been the stress of wifely duty to prompt her to leave the idol of her heart, the Czarevitch, her only son, who was very ill at the time. But on June 10 the three Princesses, their ladies in waiting and the unhappy Czarevitch were also brought to the Ipatiev House, and in their misery the family remained near one another for a little over a month, until the fateful night of July 17, 1918, when at 2 o'clock in the morning they were killed en masse, with bayonet and bullet.

"How best to dispose of the Czar and his family had been much discussed by the Soviets," Fleisher writes. "Even in the midst of their saturnalia of blood and lust, they recognized that there were some things they dared not do openly in the sight of the world. The wiping out of the former imperial family was one of these things. That the Czar and his wife and children must die was something they had long ago agreed upon, but how the deaths could be covered up was something for careful plotting. Plan after plan was discussed, talked over, and dismissed as impracticable. One such plan included the wrecking of the imperial train between Tobolsk and Ekaterinburg, when the imperial prisoners were being brought to to the latter place.

"All this has been proven, and the evidence is in the hands of the anti-Bolshevik officials, to be given to the world at what will be considered the appropriate time."

From an American point of view, it is difficult to understand the terror with which former Russian peasants regarded their royal prisoners. The "divinity" that doth hedge about a King was to them a very real sentiment. But the Soviet Government desired, through fear, to end the days of the Czar and all his ilk, and fear at the same time constrained them lest their purpose should become known. Such a political attitude, of course, is centuries removed from the democracy

of America, and might be classed as one of the "by-products" of an absolute monarchy.

"Death was on the cards for them all—for the Czar, the Czarina, the Czarevitch, the four Grand Duchesses, or "Princesses" as Americans are used to calling them—Olga, Tatiana, Marie and Anastasia Nikolavna, and for Dr. Botkin; later on the same day for the family connections of the Czar, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, and the three sons of Grand Duke Constantin—John, Constantin and Igor, as well as Count Palle, and their attendants, including a nun. These relatives of the reigning family were thrown in the mine pit, with their clothing on, but the Czar and the group around him were mercilessly stripped, lest some little vestige of "divinity" remain. Every little personal trinket was taken away. The ceremony, in the words of Fleisher, who actually saw the burial mine pit used for Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, was as follows, before their "Imperial Highnesses" were committed for their last repose. Can one imagine greater sacrilege?

"After the murder, the corpses, besmeared with blood, were heaped onto a large motor truck and taken to the woods, fourteen trucks outside the city. Here the bodies were completely stripped, and the clothes searched. Jewels sewn into the lining of the clothes, religious relics and other personal trinkets, things with which the family had never parted, were looted by the murderers. The clothing was then piled into several heaps close together and burned. Buttons, pieces of garter, corset bones, and even jewels which the searchers had missed, were found among the ashes and bear their grim testimony.

"There are about sixty mine pits in the district, from some of which it would be impossible to recover their bodies, even were this sepulchre identified.

"Immediately after the murder, the guard was called in from the exterior of the house to wash up the blood. There are traces on the floor of the room and in the hallway, where the boards were washed with sand. During the five succeeding days, from July 17 to 21, the guard worked hard in the Ipatiev House to obliterate all signs of the murder. All objects which belonged to the imperial family, vari-

ous icons and personal belongings, were destroyed."

It is a philosophical observation, made by a student of history that whenever a deed of violence is done because of fear, the deed is committed with the utmost brutality. Often the trembling, fearful murderer will fall upon his victim after life is extinct, hacking and mutilating the body. Such insane terror seems to have possessed those who desired the extermination of the Romanoffs.

Beginning with the imperial family's captivity at the Ipatiev house at Ekaterinburg, it was the aim of Safarov, Unov and Galosheokin (the pseudonyms of the three deputed to commit the murder) to keep everything unknown. They resorted to the device of building so that when lights were lighted at night no ray of illumination could pass beyond the enclosure. It was as if in their terror they believed the palisade would hide the personality of the prisoners.

Seventy-five workmen from various factories, nineteen of them from local factories at Ekaterinburg, were the mute, inglorious guard assigned for the royal prisoners. Avdieff, a workman, was at first commandant of the house, and Dimitiev, another factory hand, was named chief of the garrison. At the outset, those confined were not subjected to any particular hardships, although they were kept as prisoner and allowed only a regulation walk twice a day in the garden, under guard.

But about July 8 or 10, the command was changed to one more brutal. Yurodsley, an apothecary, was placed in charge and the nineteen Ekaterinburg workmen were sent back to the factories. Ten Letts replaced them. "From this time on, life became a nightmare to the prisoners," Fleisher tells of the final tragedy, when the Czar and his family were summoned at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 1:

"Here they were lined up in a semicircle along the wall, the young Grand Duchesses trembling at the unusual nature of the orders given, and the gloomy hour. Addressing the Czar, Yurodsley, without the least attempt to soften his announcement, stated that they must all die, and at once. The revolution was in danger, he stated, and the fact that they were still the members of the once reigning house living added to that danger. Therefore, to remove them was the duty of all Russian patriots. 'Thus your life is ended,' he said, in conclusion.

"I am ready," was the simple announcement of the Czar, while the Czarina, clinging to him, loosened her hand long enough to make the sign of the cross an example followed by the Grand Duchess Olga and by Dr. Botkin. The Czarevitch, paralyzed with fear, stood in stupefaction beside his mother, uttering no sound, while his three sisters sank to the floor, fainting.

Yurodsley drew his revolver and fired the first shot. A volley followed, and the prisoners reeled to the ground. Where the bullet had failed to find its mark, the bayonet put the finishing touch. The mingled blood of the victims not only covered the floor of the room, but ran in streams along the hallway.

"It is not known how many actually took part in the murder. The ten Letts were among those who had a hand in the execution. The firing squad was drawn up in two lines, with about fifteen or eighteen men in the front row, armed with revolvers; those in the rear rank carried rifles and bayonets."

Afterwards, it was more easy for the Soviet to destroy the others of Imperial rank. These other persons were then in a school building at Lapayevsk, where the order "to kill" was sent to the local Soviet on July 17, in the morning the Czar and his family had been killed. This last work was hastily and clumsily done, and the mine shaft into which the bodies were thrown was discovered, and the corpse afterwards brought out for decent burial. From the fact that the heads of the victims were found mutilated, it is surmised that they were knocked unconscious before being thrown in the mine, "or perhaps this was due to the effect of the fall." A strong probability is felt by the investigators that the members of this last company were some of them still breathing when they were hurriedly flung down the shaft. The bodies were fully dressed, and were identified by papers and other evidence found on their persons.

Then the Soviet began its work of trying to cover up all rumors of these bloody deeds. "On the morning of July 18, it was announced at a meeting of the Soviet in Ekaterinburg that the Czar had been killed, but that the members of the Imperial family had been taken out of town. Another announcement said that a gang of officers had attacked the house where the Grand Dukes were confined, at Lapayevsk, and in spite of the resistance of the guard had carried away the inmates."

As to the crocodile tears shed by the

Central Soviet Committee at Moscow, these were many and plentiful. "The government was very much concerned, and the Central Committee anxiously inquired, in a number of messages whether it was true that the murder had been carried out. But the real names of the men, Safarov, Unov and Galosheokin, are well known to the investigating committee, and these names enabled connection to be traced to the Central Government. It is well believed that the crime was planned in high Soviet circles."

### The Great Orang-Outang of The Sumatra Jungle.

The enormous, straight trunked trees of the Sumatra jungle, ensnared by giant creepers, vines and huge air plants, made so thick a canopy overhead that only a dim twilight filtered in, and that failed to reach the ground through the dense, impenetrable tangle of vegetation.

The swaying of branches overhead as we zigzagged up the pass did not mean wind in the quiet forest; it meant monkeys, and their antics were an unending amusement, whether we kept on or stopped to watch them. Some waited in silence until we drew near, then plunged back into the forest with a crash of branches which inevitably produced on us the shock they seemed to have designed. Some tore furiously along beside us through the trees in a desperate attempt to cross in front of the car before we could catch up to them.

When they did cross, far overhead, in a stream of small gray bodies flying through the air between the tree-tops, they as furiously raced along on the other side and crossed back again. Others clung to swaying branches and bounded up and down in a frenzy of excitement, shrieking gibes in sharp crescendo as we passed.

Often in the midst of their agitation they suddenly lost all interest and forthwith paid no more attention to us; or sat in silence with weakened, whiskered faces peering solemnly down from the trees.

As in Ceylon, it would have been disastrous to leave the motor unguarded anywhere in a Sumatra forest, for everything that prying fingers could unscrew or remove would soon be repossessed merrily in the tree tops.

There were many tribes of the monkey people: little black fellows with very long tails; troops of impudent brown ones; shy black and white monkeys with fine silky coats; and hordes of big gray beasts who chased and tweaked each other, evoking shrieks of protest.

Nearby, yet aloof from the bands that fed and gambled together, were a few enormous black bulks which from the distance might have been curious vegetable formations in the trees. But they moved, and I stopped to examine one through the glasses, when my mother suddenly called my attention to something on the other side.

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J. P. Loebe

From a leafy branch less than forty feet away a great round head protruded and a solemn black face, comically like a sulky old savage, gazed out upon us. For a few minutes it stared in silence; then with unhurried, deliberate movements returned to a leisurely search for food.

"Orang-outang," I whispered. "Only found here and in Borneo. There are two more on the other side." "See him pull that branch down!" He reached up one tremendous, sinewy arm and with the greatest ease drew down a branch that would scarcely have bent beneath the weight of a heavy man. Holding it with one hand, he pawed idly over it with the other, occasionally transferring some morsel to his mouth and promptly spitting it out if it displeased him.

When the branch was duly inspected he released it, and the swish! of leaves as it flew back through the air gave some idea of the strength that had bent it.

There was no need of whispering, for, although we watched this one for half an hour with the glasses, he ignored our presence completely, and except for the first brief inspection not one of the big apes showed a sign of consciousness of our proximity. They were very well aware of it but were too powerful for fear, and the orang-outang rarely troubles those who do not bother him. We were not inclined to regret this indifference, however, of the "old man of the forest" can be extremely disagreeable when he chooses.

The other monkeys and apes all moved in troops, but the orang-outangs went alone—severely alone—for their smaller relations seemed to give them a wide berth.—Melvin A. Hall in the National Geographic Magazine.

PITCHER PUMPS, PIPE AND POINTS.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BUILDING.

MOGUL WAGONS ARE HARD "WHITE OAK" HUBS AND TONGUES.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BUILDING.

Nice gingham dresses for children.—Pinnell Store Co.

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Chocolate Nut Fudge Sundae, Butterscotch Fudge Sundae, Maple Fudge Sundae. They are hot. Try them.—The Bijou.

FOUR KINDS OF FEED WITH THE "DIXIE" AT THE SAME TIME SHORTS TO EARN CORN.—FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BLDG.

Any person who knows of a child in Scott County between the ages of 14 and 16 not regularly employed, or any child between the ages of 7 and 14, not in regular attendance at school, will be doing the cause of education a good turn by reporting same to the county Supt. of schools. Always give the name and approximate age of the child and the name of the parents or guardian.—M. E. Montgomery, County Superintendent.

DIXIE FEEDERS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GATES IN EACH COMPARTMENT TO REGULATE FLOW OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FEED. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., NEW BUILDING.

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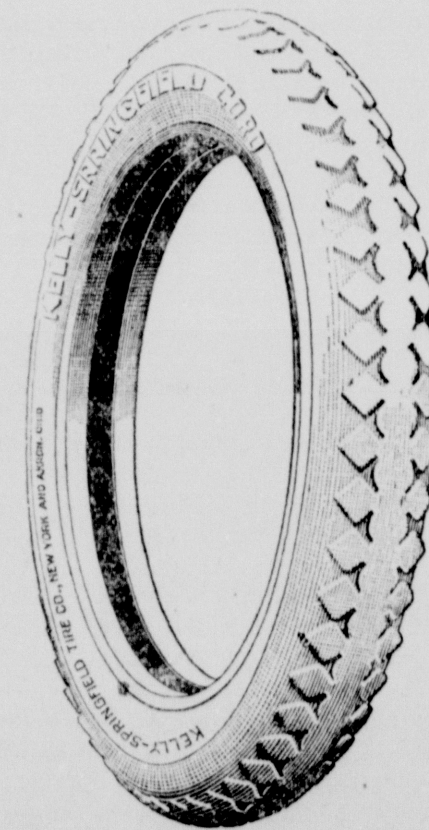
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# France May Regain The Isle of "Paul and Virginia."

Some 560 miles to the east of Madagascar the little island of Maurice smiles in the vastness of the Indian Ocean. More than a century ago Maurice was known as the Ile de France and gained immortality as the scene of a classic tale of former days, Bernardin de Saint Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," which may be considered the mother of the host of shipwrecked-man-and-maid stories of succeeding decades.

Present interest in Maurice arises from the fact that a delegation from the lovely island has asked that, in the reshuffling of possessions following the war, the former Ile de France be awarded to France. It is now one of Britain's far flung fragments, a spoil of the Napoleonic wars; but the white natives are French in origin, ditions, language and affections—and so they have been since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the tiny island was colonized by the French East Indies Company and ceded to Louis XV. The Portuguese, in the days when the Portuguese mariners swept through the seven seas, discovered Maurice; then the Dutch had a whack at it; then the French. Its dreamy loveliness appealed to the French temperament, evidently, because they settled down in the heart of the little shining paradise and made it essentially theirs.

It would seem that the British occupation of Maurice has been all that could be desired. The French speaking natives are the first to admit it. It has been an administration of continuous kindness and benevolence. But now the natives think they might be allowed officially to fly the tri-color and officially sing "The Marseillaise"—thing they have always done unofficially and without the least opposition from the British; they feel, in short, that their softly smiling jewel, set in the tropic seas, should be restored to the land which gave it its Latin soul. Voila!

The natives of Maurice declare that though technically British subjects, they have always felt like strangers whenever they have drifted to any of the other British possessions, since they speak only the French tongue. Moreover, it is apparent that the change to French ownership would, so to speak, hardly cause a ripple in that particular corner of the Indian Ocean, inasmuch as the island would fall naturally into the French group known as the Mascareignes, sustained by the close proximity of Madagascar. From the practical standpoint, too, it is held with some reason that Maurice, since the dawn of steam navigation and the opening of the Suez canal, has lost what little real importance it ever had to Great Britain.

Maurice's association with "Paul and Virginia" is thus discussed by Alberic Cahuet in l'illustration (Paris):

"L'ile de France has never ceased to belong to the sentimental domain of our country. The island is a little thing, only 215 square kilometers in area. But the picturesque romanticism of its scenes has always made it an isle of dreams to the national imagination. Moreover, wasn't it General Gordon who so eloquently supported the theory that the earthly paradise of Genesis was situated at Maurice rather than at Ceylon?

"In its belt of coral, with its soft climate, its fertile valleys, all the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics is brought together on the island—acacias, palms, cocoanuts, tamarisks, camphor trees, mahogany, teak, breadfruit trees, palmettoes, etc. Growing among these trees are lianas and a wealth of multi-colored flowers. Pomegranates, lemon trees, rose bushes, aloes, cluster in fragrant gardens. Maurice is the land of the banana whose immense leaves recall the scenes of a shining masterpiece of our romantic literature.

"'Paul and Virginia' is a book to which one always returns. Our society today is neither more refined in its ideas nor more blasé in its customs than was that world of the end of the eighteenth century, when Bernardin de St. Pierre's refreshing eulogy was received with transports of delight by a public sick of the abuse of the spiritual. Try reading this book again, filled as it is with the perfume of old France, and think of what the French of the Ile Maurice are trying to return to us.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre assures us that the romance of Paul and Virgin-

nia is true in its principal events. At least, in the frame which this master painter presents to us, the tale is true to nature. This, at any rate, may be asserted: The wrecking of St. Geran, described in the book, on the reefs between the Isle of Ambre and the coast of the Ile de France, is a historic event which still leaves its impression on the traditions of the islanders."—K. C. Star.

## Real Facts About Snakes.

Some snakes may be very useful about a farm, and Western farmers are beginning to evince interest in the propagation of a large plains reptile—the bull snake.

Authority for this statement, contained in a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, is Raymon L. Ditmars, who recently returned with his family from a curious vacation he spent in the Georgia swamps, where his daughter captured the most deadly reptile known to that region.

Mr. Ditmars became curator of reptiles of the New York Zoo because his hobby was collecting snakes instead of postage stamps or heathen idols. His collection grew too large, and, perhaps, too dangerous, for his up-town apartment and he offered them to the zoo. But the director would not even let them into a zoo until Mr. Ditmars consented to be their caretaker.

Not that Mr. Ditmars has any illusions about the dangers of snakes. He says, in a communication to the society:

"A great proportion of snakes has become highly specialized. It is among these creatures that we find the most extraordinary and deadly weapons for the purpose of killing the prey that are possessed by any of the vertebrates.

"Popular interest is always strong regarding serpents of great size. All of the very large serpents are members of a single family, the Boidae. None is poisonous, and the members of this family kill their prey by constriction—squeezing it to death.

"The largest known serpent occurs in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo and Sumatra. This is the regal, or reticulated, python. It attains a length of 30 feet. Second in size is the Indian python, inhabiting the Indian Peninsula, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula and Java. This constrictor grows to be 25 feet long and is very abundant.

"Throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the globe are species of serpents of high economic value. These are mostly the members of the largest family of snakes, the Colubridae. The greater number of the nonvenomous serpents belong to this family. Our familiar blacksnake and kingsnake are members of this family. In some parts of the world the rodent-eating species are protected by law. Distributed throughout India is a large and active species known as the ratsnake. Its useful habits are recognized in many areas. This is likewise the case with a closely related species found throughout tropical America. The creole French call the latter the criba, and in the coastal regions, where the bubonic plague has appeared, there is a fine imposed for the killing of rat-eating snakes.

"Queerly enough we find some of the deadliest known serpents belonging to the same family as the non-venomous species. The Indian Ocean and the waters of the tropical Pacific are inhabited by a great number of wholly aquatic, veritable sea serpents that possess deadly fangs and sometimes swim in schools of countless thousands. These snakes have a paddle-like tail to assist them in swimming."

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Also make a ten year loan which may be paid in three years.

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"Another offshoot is the subfamily containing the formidable cobras and their allies. The members of this important subfamily are treacherously deceptive in appearance.

"Most spectacular of the elapine serpents are the cobras, or 'hooded' snakes. The genus Naja of India, Malaysia and Africa contains ten of these reptiles, of which the most conspicuous is the Indian or spectacled cobra. Members of several allied genera and spread the hood in similar fashion.

"Some of the African cobras display a dangerous habit of spitting poison at the intruder. The ringhals, genus Sepsedon of Southern Africa, is a piton black, exceedingly vicious cobra that receives its name from one or two broad white bands that show on the neck when the snake is reared in fighting pose. As the snake arches its neck to glare at the intruder it is liable to eject fine jets of poison for a distance of 6 to 8 feet. These deadly streams are dangerously well aimed.

"The Indian cobras seldom eject their venom in this way. They are the most spectacular of their group, owing to the vivid markings on the 'hood.' With some specimens these appear like a grinning death's head. Those are much sought by the Hindu for his snake 'charming' exhibitions.

"In strong contrast to the graceful elapine poisonous snakes, the members of the viper family are thick-bodied and forbidding in appearance. Africa is the home of the typical vipers, and a number of these snakes inhabiting that continent are the most hideously ugly reptiles in existence.

"The gaboon viper ranges over the whole of tropical Africa. The body is exceedingly thick, sub-tailed, with a huge, spade-shaped head. Instead of progressing in ordinary fashion, this reptile throws forward lateral loops of the body and moves along in an oblique direction to that in which the head is pointing. A captive specimen displayed the trait of striking backwards."

Earl Wilson of this city attached his signature to a baseball contract with the Terre Haute team of the 5 three 8 league. He is to receive a salary of \$175 per month. He is to report about the middle of February. Earl has the making of a good ball player, being a good "sticker" and can play almost any position on a team. He should bring back the bacon.—Illmo Jimplieat.

W. N. Walpole transacted business in Cairo Tuesday.

## WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES RISE

Chicago, January 16.—Advances in the price of meat attracted notice here today. In the last week the wholesale cost of beef has advanced \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight, pork \$1 to \$1.50, and lamb and mutton \$3 to \$4. Live mutton values are unprecedented, Buffalo paying \$20.50 and Chicago \$19.75 for lambs, whereas \$14 was a common price last November.

The rapid advance is attributed at the stockyards here to developing scarcity and to a reaction from excessive liquidation forced by drought last summer.

There is some talk of a real human doctor locating in Hogville, who will confine his practice exclusively to human beings. It is general predicted that this will cut the Horse Doctor's practice half in two, as he has heretofore practiced among man and beasts and he will now have to confine his practice to horses, cows, goats, sheep, etc. However, he may be retained by Zero Peck, Gape Allsop, Alexander Moseley and a few others of the coarser ones who do not object seriously to harsh treatment.—Hogville News.

## Where Do We Go When We Go to Sleep

How little is known about us is revealed by the theories of sleep. Indeed, if it could be explained, beyond a doubt, what happens when we lose consciousness in sleep, as engineers explain how a locomotive runs on rails, we should have an exact science of psychology. As it is, all explanations of sleep are shrewd guesses. Hence we are told that sleep is the result of mysterious chemical actions, of ill-understood mechanical effects, of vague physiological processes—each guess depending on the character of the investigation conducted.

Nevertheless, experiments have shown conclusively that sleep is necessary to recuperate from mental and physical fatigue, and that there is some relation between sleep and the amount of blood supplied to the brain. If your brain is gorged with blood you are awake; if your brain is bloodless you sleep.

So, too, experiments have proved that the first hours of sleep are profounder than the last, and that you are apt to dream after the first period is over.

Dreams are influenced by external impressions. Hence, when you dream you are not completely asleep, and

hence you stay where you are all the time.

Dreams were once regarded as meaningless mental activities. But since the famous Viennese physician, Doctor Freud, has published the results of his startling investigations, dreams have ceased to be mere empty vaporings. They have a deep, symbolic meaning to Freud and his disciples.

Dreams are to Doctor Freud the symbolic fulfillment of wishes that we refuse to acknowledge even to ourselves in our waking moments. Dreams are therefore emotional and mental safety valves, if he is right—and there is good reason for believing that he is.

By so interpreting dreams and connecting them with our waking life, Freud has answered the question: "Where do we go when we go to sleep?" We stay right where we are and continue our lives on a modified mental basis.

Hot Cocoa at The Arcade.

You will always find anything you want in the Meat Market line at the old reliable place.—Andres Meat Market. Phone 341.

Notice—We have a cot stretcher that may be used free of charge by those who have to be taken to a hospital. All we ask is the prompt return of same after using it.—H. J. Welsh, Farmers Supply Co.

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280 acres—Jonesville, Louisiana. 3 1/2 miles from town. 80 acres in cultivation. 200 acres virgin hardwood timber 1,200,000 feet. All good black Delta soil. Suitable for long staple cotton, corn, sugar cane, winter oats, sunflowers and all hay crops. Price \$55 per acre. Write or wire owner.—Dr. J. B. McKinney, New Madrid, Missouri.

725 acres, Greenville Louisiana. Rich Teusas Delta soil. 325 acres in cultivation; on place—six cabins, cotton gin, tractor, and etc. 400 acres hardwood timber. Railroad and river shipping point at place. Rock roads. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. Write or wire owner.—Dr. J. B. McKinney, New Madrid, Missouri

## Dr. J. B. McKinney

New Madrid, Missouri

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## Farm Bureau Notes

New Madrid County

(H. C. HENSLEY, COUNTY AGENT.)

County Wide Meeting Shows Farmers Favor Hog Law.

Members of the New Madrid County Farm Bureau at their second annual meeting, held in the Circuit Court room Wednesday, January 14, voted unanimously in favor of a county hog law and signed petitions to be presented to the County Court calling for a special election to be held to restrain the running at large of swine, sheep and goats.

When W. S. Edwards President of the Farm Bureau called the meeting to order at 10:00 o'clock, the Circuit Court room was crowded with farmers from all parts of the county. Two progressive young farmers from the northwest corner of the county drove 25 miles in a Ford car and arrived in time for dinner, after being pulled out of one or two mud holes, breaking the rear wheel of their car, and substituting barb wire for chains. Other members from the southwest corner of the county drove 15 miles over muddy roads before daylight to catch the Malden to New Madrid train and were forced to make the same trip after night on their return. The south and west parts of the county was represented by the largest number of members and took a leading part in the work of the day. Many members were unable to attend on account of the condition of the roads and wrote or telephoned their views on the issues to come before the meeting. The program of work recommended by the County Agricultural Council was adopted and includes projects along lines of work most important in the County.

The constitution of the bureau was amended and a graduated membership fee of \$2, \$5 and \$10 per member was written in. The economic side of agriculture is to be given much more attention during the coming year and a committee on marketing of farm products is at work to report at the March meeting of the Executive Committee. The marketing of cotton was discussed at length, and the Government bonded warehouse as a place for the storage of cotton is being given careful study by this committee.

Following the report of the committee which had been investigating the advisability of organizing a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., it was the general opinion that the organization should be perfected and the Executive Committee was instructed to work out a plan by the May meeting.

All stores and business houses in New Madrid were closed from 11 to 12 and the Merchants and Business men met with the farmers and listened to addresses by John T. Stinson, Secretary of the Southeast Missouri Agriculture Bureau and P. B. Naylor, of the Agricultural Extension Service which enabled the town people to get a better insight into the policies of the Farm Bureau and the principals underlying the organization.

W. S. Edwards and Alfred Stepp, both of New Madrid were elected delegates to attend the meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation, which will be held at Columbia during Farmers' Week. The Farm Bureau will refund expenses of these men who go as representatives of the county organization.

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected:

Pres., W. S. Edwards, New Madrid; Vice-Pres., J. K. Robbins, New Madrid; Sec., R. Q. Brown, Canolou; Treas., Wm. Dawson Jr., New Madrid; X. Caverno, Canolou; H. W. Smith, Portageville; C. M. Barnes, Marston; S. C. Tyler, Malden; Chas. Pikey, Conran; Geo. M. Meier, Parma; P. J. Stearns, Lillbourn.

### Farm Bureau Program of Work For 1920.

1. The Control and Stamping out of Hog Cholera.
2. Extension of the Present Farm Bureau Community Committee Organization.
3. Continuing the publication of the "Farm Bureau News."
4. Seed Corn project to increase the yield and improve the quality.
5. Extension of Boys' and Girls' Canning and Pig Club Work.
6. Legume project to encourage the production of clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and soybeans.
7. Stimulation of Poultry production by increasing the number of Demonstration Poultry Flocks.
8. Increased wheat production through pure seed selections. Control of Hessian Fly and treatment of wheat for smut.
9. Cotton improvement through the use of pure varieties of seed improved methods of cultivation, and better methods of marketing.
10. The holding of Three Day Extension Schools in several communi-



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STYLE HEADQUARTERS

ties in the County during February and March.

11. Seed Testing project.
12. New Madrid County Farm Loan Association.
13. Pure Bred Sires project.

### Has Thanksgiving Every Day.

"Two years ago, after suffering many years with stomach trouble, I took a course of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and haven't been sick a day since. I can eat anything I want and have no pain at all. Three doctors had advised operation, but your remedy has cured me. Every day is thanksgiving for me." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Hess & Smith, Druggists and Druggists Everywhere.

### Civil Service Examination

An examination for post office clerks and carriers will be held at the post office in this city on February 14, 1920. Age limit, 18 to 45 years on the date of examination. Married women will not be admitted to the examination. Applicants must be physically sound, and male applicants must be not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat. For application blanks and for full information relative to the examination, qualifications, duties, salaries, vacations, promotions, etc., address immediately

D. A. REESE, Local Sec.  
Sikeston, Mo.

### Missouri Would "Secede."

West Plains, Mo.—Citizens of the western tier of townships in Oregon County plan to secede from that county and annex themselves to Howell County. The reason is that Oregon County recently voted down a proposed issue of bonds for good roads.

In Howell and other South Missouri counties that have voted for good roads recently, land has increased as much as 30 per cent. The "secession" plan to be carried before the State Legislature in an effort to "put it across."

J. W. Covington had a fine mule to commit suicide last week by hanging itself on a hayrack. No motive is assigned for this rash deed, as he was straight in his accounts with the company, and his family life was said to be ideal, his wife having never been to Reno, and his children having given him no trouble. As his health was excellent, despondency could not have been the cause. The only conjecture is that he was probably mortified to death by the way his father's kith and kin in the United States senate handled the League of Nations Covenant.—Dexter Statesman.

### WHAT NOTED PEOPLE SAY OF OSTEOPATHY

Excerpts from "The Journal of Osteopathy," selected by Dr. W. L. Shepherdson, Osteopathic Physician, 257-258 McCoy-Tanner Bldg., Sikeston, Missouri.

By Opie Read.

(Novelist, playwright, author and editor of Carter's Monthly).

"My attention was first called to osteopathy by a friend whose wife had been cured of insanity. Closely following, I knew of a prominent man who had been cured of paralysis. Shortly afterward, while I was sickbed with the grip, I sent for an osteopath, and in one treatment he cured me. I took treatment at another time after that and underwent a complete physical regeneration. It has weathered me through attacks of gout and other acute ills. I know that osteopathic tonic treatment occasionally fits me for work as nothing else could, and it increases my capacity for labor."

All diseases are not curable. There are limitations to what science and nature can do, but osteopathy does treat practically everything and cures everything curable, curing many chronic cases that have been considered hopeless.

Osteopathy does not injure a healthy part in treating disease of another part. The stomach is strengthened in treating for lung troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., instead of being weakened by the administration of opiates and salicylates. The heart or circulation is not injured in treating headache or any form of nervous disease, as by taking coal tar preparations or any kind of a depressant. The well parts are kept well and the diseased parts are put in a condition to recover if recovery is possible.

Physicians of all schools now recognize that the ability to cure and heal lies within the body itself, and the object of all treatment is to remove the cause and place the body in such a condition that nature may work out its own cure. Any obstruction to normal blood and nerve supply to a part weakens and lowers the resistance of that part, and disease is apt to result. These obstructions to normal blood and nerve supply are caused by dislocations, malpositions, slips, abnormal relations of bony structures and continuous muscular contractions, which with this proficient technical knowledge of the human anatomy and by skilled manipulation, the osteopathic physician is able to reduce. A free blood and nerve supply is thus established and good health is the very natural result.

A WILD AUTO RACE AGAINST TIME AND DEATH. See this thrilling scene with Dustin Farnum in "The Light of Western Stars."—Mallone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

### What is a "Meat Substitute?"

The term "Meat Substitute" is often misunderstood and misused. Many persons think that any "hearty food" will take the place of meat. Cabbage is usually considered a "hearty food," yet it is largely water (91 per cent). There is more actual food value in a pint or pound of milk than in a pound of cabbage, for milk is only 87 per cent water. But more must be considered than the percentage of water or even than the amount of heat and energy that a food will give to the body if we are looking for a meat substitute.

Meat is one of the "building foods," a food that furnishes the body not only with heat and energy (the power to do work) but also with a substance which builds the body of the growing child and maintains the constantly wearing body of the child and adult. In order to successfully build and repair the body we must have a certain amount of building or protein food. Protein food contains nitrogen. As there is nitrogen in the body, so there must be nitrogen in the food to repair the body. Meat is a protein food, and other foods containing a comparatively large percentage of protein may be called "Meat Substitutes."

Meat substitutes are fish, fowl, eggs, milk, cheese, nuts, peas beans and lentils. The cereals also contain enough protein to give them decided building value. Therefore in preparing a dish which is to be a "Meat Substitute" we should choose from these protein foods either singly or in combination.

### Tips For The Home.

Save all narrow paper that comes on bolts of ribbon and when stitching on thin material use this paper to place under the goods to avoid puckering.

A handy thing for your desk is a sheet of corrugated paper to hold wet pens or brushes.

To protect scissors in your workbag, take a cork of medium size and crochet a covering of some dainty colored silk, leaving the flat upper surface uncovered. Stick the points of the scissors in this and thus protect the workbag.

An ordinary bread board covered with flannel and a piece of sheeting will be found very useful either for the dressmaker or when ironing cuffs, collars and other small pieces.

To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.

Paint the lowest step of the cellar stairs white if the cellar is dark; it may save a fall and will do away with feeling for the last step when going down stairs.

For burns, apply flour wet with cold water. It quickly gives relief.

To remove mildew soak in butter-milk and spread on grass in the sun.

Women serve as porters on the sleeping cars of the railroads in Finland.

### Bolshevism and My Lady's Furs

Women of the United States are not going to suffer because of Bolshevism in Russia. The fair ones are going to have fine, glistening furs adorning their shoulders as they have in times past. Those Siberian furs that have contributed so largely to the cost of high living and which are known throughout the world for their beauty are again available on the American market.

Initiating a new movement to keep up the cost of living, the steamship West Henshaw has arrived in Seattle with a \$2,000,000 cargo, which includes 6700 pounds of Siberian furs valued at \$676,470.50, an average of more than \$10 a pound. A large part of the shipment consist of sables and costly fox furs, all so valuable that even the wife of a multimillionaire will covet them.

Tucked away in the West Henshaw cargo is another consignment that will add to the cost of living. This is a shipment of 188 pounds of glazed kid leather valued at \$35,000. This figures out at the rate of more than \$185 a pound. The leather is destined for use in making shoes for the fair sex.

Furs at \$100 a pound and kid leather at \$185 a pound are taken as an indication that Siberia is going to be a factor in keeping up the cost of living in the American centers of fashion and beauty.

Not to be outdone by Siberia in the work of maintaining the present standard of existence, Japan sent on the West Henshaw a consignment of button pearl which weighs three tons and is valued at \$67,000 or \$1 a pound. The pearl will be shipped to Eastern manufacturing centers to be made into buttons and then distributed throughout the country, some of it undoubtedly again reaching the Pacific Coast for consumption by the ultimate consumer.

Japan also sent a ton of menthol crystals for helping vanquish milady's headaches. This shipment is valued at \$10,000, or about \$5 a pound.

The Siberian furs and kid leather were carried from Vladivostok to Kobe, Japan, on Japanese vessels and picked up by the American vessel.

### Making It Tender.

The sweet young thing was being shown through the locomotive works. "What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol.

"That," said the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady, and at once became interested. "And why do they boil the engines?" she inquired again.

"To make the engine tender," politely replied the resourceful guide.—Missouri Message.

We carry a complete line of ladies long, short and no sleeves, union suits.—Pinnell Store Co.

### The Wool In The Suit

The announcement was made at a convention of the Retail Clothiers' Association Wednesday that the prices of mens' clothing would be much higher in the spring than they are now. The explanation given was the price of wool.

That explanation has been challenged, not to use a short and uglier word. The challenge commands respect, coming as it does from the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, who ought to know what he is talking about. This gentleman says the price of wool has not advanced any in the last 90 days. He further tells us the amount of wool in the average suit, and declares that if this wool were the finest quality of the quantity used would cost \$7 in suits now retailing for from \$60 to \$75.

Such figures cannot be ignored. Somebody must speak—either the retail clothiers or the clothing manufacturers or the manufacturers of cloth.

To be sure, other materials besides wool enter into the cost of cloth and the cost of clothes. Dissection is in order. Possibly a satisfactory accounting can be compiled. But wool can no longer be exhibited as the sole or even chief criminal. The sheep has served his time as the goat.—Post-Dispatch.

The appropriation of money by the municipal authorities of New York City to provide a protective coating of wax for the old Colonial architecture of the City Hall is a reminder that a similar thing was done, and proved successful, in the case of the Egyptian obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle," which stands in Central Park, New York. Time was crumbling the surface of the obelisk, and a preparation of wax, penetrating the stone about half an inch, weather-proofed the surface and stopped the deterioration. The same process will be applied to the Colonial marble of the City Hall, and the necessity of doing this only on the front of the building shows how little the builders anticipated the rapid growth to them that the time would soon come when people would look behind; they built the front of the structure of marble, but thought brownstone good enough for the rear, and so later the brownstone had to be painted white to correspond with the marble front. Built in 1803, the city has since grown some fifteen miles beyond and behind it.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE GREATEST MEN ARE THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN DEEPEST AND THEN HAVE FOUGHT AND CONQUERED. BE A MAN. See this dramatic scene in "The Light of Western Stars."—Mallone Theatre, Wednesday night, admission 17c and 28c.

Hot Chocolate.—The Arcade.

### Missouri State Teachers' Association Matters.

Public Education is neither a private charity nor a public philanthropy for education is as essential to democracy as is food and clothing. Public education in the United States is now facing a crisis. During the past five years the cost of living has increased 80 per cent to 100 per cent, but the increase in the salaries of teachers has been only 10 per cent to 50 per cent. The result of this is that thousands of trained, experienced and successful teachers are withdrawing from the profession and entering other occupations. Last year, 22 per cent of the trained teachers dropped out of the profession. Worse than this is the fact that the low wages are failing to attract people to the teaching profession. Our Colleges and Universities are overflowing this year, but or normal schools and teacher training schools of all kinds have a much smaller attendance than previous to the war.

The public is beginning to realize the situation and last winter the Departments of Superintendents of the National Education Association declared that the minimum salary of a trained teacher should be \$1000 per year. It is interesting to note that a large number of boards of education have already met this standard by establishing \$1000 as their minimum salary and some have placed the minimum higher.

Portland, Oregon has a minimum of \$1200 per year for its elementary school teachers and any elementary teacher who is a normal graduate may in six years attain a salary of \$1800 per year. Seattle, Washington has established the same salary schedule at Portland, Oregon. The Superintendent of Idaho writes that many of the smaller places in Idaho have established a minimum salary of \$1000 per year. Many cities in the Mississippi Valley are reporting a minimum salary for teachers in the elementary schools of \$1000 per year. Iowa has adopted a minimum law of \$80 per month for any normal school graduate and \$100 per month for any normal school graduate with two years of successful experience. It is, indeed, very gratifying to note that the southern states are rapidly advancing salaries of their teachers. The Superintendent of Mississippi writes "Some of our Local Boards of Trustees have made \$1200 per year a minimum for grade teachers and high school teachers." Most of these facts are taken from Dr. Evenden's "Teachers' Salaries and Salary Schedules."

The Missouri State Teachers' Association recommends the following minimum:

- a. High school graduates with professional training, \$600 per year.
- b. Holders of life certificates granted by normal schools, teachers' colleges, with equivalent of two years of College training, \$900 per year.
- c. Graduates of Colleges with professional training, \$1200 per year.
- d. Teachers with experience who meet the above professional and academic requirements should contract at a rate not less than 10 per cent more than the above minimum.

It does not seem just that any person who has spent six years beyond the elementary school course in preparing for the profession of teaching should be asked to give her or his services for less than \$1000 per year, or \$111.11 per month for nine months. It is less than Pullman porters receive. It is less than is paid many railroad employees and coal miners who can neither read nor write the English Language. Unless Missouri provides very great increases of salaries next year, the trained, experienced, successful teachers will be forced out of the state and our schools will be filled by young, untrained and incompetent teachers.

The teacher had impressed upon the class the necessity of keeping the teeth clean. Since, pedagogically, no impression is educational without its corresponding expression, she had her young charges write a composition on the subject. The following gems are gleaned from their efforts:

"To keep the teeth from decaying, wrench the mouth every morning."

"Three methods of preventing the teeth from decaying is to clean them after each meal."

Americans have purchased so many diamonds in the last few years that they now possess about half of the diamonds in the world, says the New Berlin Gazette. Americans bought diamonds valued at \$100,000,000 in the last year alone, the paper adds.

Good treatment will bring smiles. Trade with us and we will all smile.—The Bijou.

Women in East Africa have been granted the right of suffrage.

Paducah, Ky., now has policewomen, the first in that State.